CULTI VATOR.

OTIS BREWER, Proprietor. WM. BUCKMINSTER, Editor.

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griculltural Department.

The town of Shirley.

is town was incorporated in 1753.— s thirty-two miles northwest from on, and sixteen miles from Concord. ey is well watered by several streams ing in various directions—the Nashua separates it from the town of Gro and the Squanicook forms the divid ine between it and the town of Pep l. Along the streams which water own are some very valuable tracts erval lands, which always yield a st at little expense. The high lands ot considered so good for pasturing me of those in the neighboring towns, h are more elevated, but the soil is n and fertile and easily tilled.

e cannot too highly estimate the val of the numerous streams of water which New England is in general so supplied. While vast tracts in some ons are totally worthless on account he scarcity of water, we have no e to complain on this score in the ern part of our continent. We have pply not for the wants of Agriculture , but we have an immense power free nd constantly flowing to aid manufac s of almost every description. A iety of Shakers consisting of about hundred persons, live in the southerly of the town, in which are exhibited advantage the characteristic traits of people. They cultivate their grounds l and are noted for the excellence of r garden seeds, which they raise for market.

MANUFACTURES OF SHIRLEY.

In 1837 there were three cotton mills 2,568 spindles; 474,364 yards of ton goods were made, valued at $52,- 0—males employed, 19—females, 39. e woollen mill, in which 20,000 yards re made, valued at $12,000—two paper ls, in which 300 tons of stock were nufactured—value, $20,000. Seventy usand palm leaf hats were made, val d at $12,333. Boots and shoes are also nufactured here, but we have not as rtained to what extent. We understand ere is much water power yet unem yed, where manufactories may be ected with facility.

In the central part of Shirley are two ngregational churches. The largest lage in the town is in the southern part, d here is a Universalist church. The pulation in 1837 was 967—in 1840, 966 three churches for 966 inhabitants, and these nearly 200 are Shakers, who, it presumed, do not attend! Small towns e at more expense for churches and for reaching than large towns, in proportion numbers, since they usually have as any denominations as if their numbers ere five times as great—this should there re serve as a caution against multiplying e number of small towns.

Maple Sugar.

It is now time to be prepared for the weet sport of making maple sugar in the oods. The sap flows most freely while he snow covers the ground; and frosty ights and sunny days give us the largest uantity. It was the ancient practice to hop a large gash in the side of the tree ith a common axe, but this should never be allowed where the tree is intended for standard. An auger hole one inch in diameter will answer all purposes, and when the sap ceases to flow, this should e stopped tight with a pine plug.

Buckets are now used in many places to catch the sap instead of the rude troughs which were wont to be cut and dug out with a common axe—but whether buckets or troughs are used, attention must be paid to the kind of timber from which they are manufactured. The black cherry tree wood tinges the sap, and makes the sugar look too red—butternut turns the sap black—bass wood is easily excavated, but the sap is apt to ooze through the pores—white pine will answer much better, though pine is thought to give a disagreeable taste to the sugar.—The white ash is best when once made, though the labor of excavating is considerable. In boiling down the sap great caution must be used not to reduce it too fast, nor too low—a steady fire is wanted, as well as constant attention.

All farmers who have trees should make their own sugar—we warrant them a good market in their own houses for a large number of pounds. If we had trees by the roadside, as we might have, this sugar might be manufactured in all parts of New England.

Capt. Abel Moore's Farm.

Captain Moore of Concord, who obtained the first premium on farms, made the following answers to the enquiries proposed by the Society. We take them from the N. E. Farmer. People may here see what may be done with soils which were not properly mixed by nature.

The answers of Abel Moore, of Concord to the questions proposed by the Massachusetts Society for the promotion of Agriculture.

1. My farm contains about 130 acres, exclusive of Woodland.

2. The soil consists of sand, gravel, peat and loam.

3. To reply in general terms, I consider the best method of improving my lands to consist in an interchange of soils; that is, to carry the peat and mud from the low and wet land to the light upland, and in return, to carry the sandy loam on to the peat land and bogs. This method I have uniformly found to be beneficial. Both lands are benefitted by the exchange. Each seems to supply what the other lacks. A few years ago, I had, in the midst of a piece of mowing land, a sandy knoll, entirely barren, containing about half an acre. This I covered with refuse peat, and sowed grass seed with rye. The grass immediately took, and I have had a good crop of grass on it for three years without manure.

4. I till about 16 acres, and put from 20 to 40 loads of compost manure on an acre, depending upon the kind of crop.

5. My manure is usually applied in a compost, but sometimes for potatoes it is applied in a green state.

6. Sometimes I spread and sometimes I manure in the hill.

7. I turn the sod over as flat as possible and roll it down smooth with a heavy roller, then harrow it, spread on the manure, and harrow or plough it in lightly.

8. I mow from 5 to 6 acres of upland, which yields about two tons of hay to an acre. The great bulk of my English hay grows upon reclaimed peat or meadow land, which I do not call upland.

9. None.

10. I manure all my English mowing about once in three years. I put about 25 cart loads of compost manure to an acre. I seldom make use of any except compost manure, and for the last four years I have purchased none, but made it all on the place.

11. I mow from 25 to 30 acres of low meadow land, part of which is situated on Concord river. The quality of the hay cut on this land is nearly one half of it swail hay, which is very good and spends well; the remainder is common meadow hay, some of which is of an ordinary quality. The quantity of this hay is about forty tons. The greater part of this swail hay grows on the meadows that I have partially reclaimed, but do not manure.

12. The better to explain my answer to this question, I must be permitted to say a word with reference to the situation and former condition of my farm. It is situated about half a mile east of the Concord meeting house, on the great road leading to Boston. Its extent on the road is perhaps a quarter of a mile. On the north side of the road it runs back over the hill from three quarters of a mile to a mile. On the south side, with the exception of about two acres, it embraces all the piece of flat land lying between the great road and the turnpike, and perhaps 25 acres on the south side of the turnpike. The greater part of this land I purchased in 1825—6. After I had purchased, I found that I had on my hands a large quantity of unproductive land, part of which would produce nothing, because it was so wet and marshy, and the rest would produce nothing because it was so dry and sandy. The land back of the hill, where I now have some 30 acres or more occasionally under cultivation, was so much run out, that it was hardly considered worth cultivating, and a neighbor, who had the use of it for one year, paid me no rent, because it was not considered worth any. It is true, that it sometimes produced blackberries, but if the season happened to be dry, even these could not be relied upon. The flats in front of the house, where I now cut my English grass, were composed of swamps covered with bushes, miry bogs, and pond holes, full of lily pads and flags, where the muskrats and bull frogs seemed to hold undisputed possession,—while on the higher land, the woodchucks made their burrows unmolested. This is not mere fancy. I once set an Irishman to clear up some bushes and briars there, and he was actually driven off by one of these animals. Between these bogs and the hill, there was a little strip of upland, which might have produced hay enough to keep a horse and cow, (I do not think it did more,) and this I verily believe constituted the most valuable production of the *Prescot Farm*, as it was then called.

My first object was to render this land productive; but how to do it was the question. I had no works on the subject, and all the information I could get was what I could occasionally glean from the New England Farmer. One thing was evident, that the land must first be drained. There was a grist mill in the centre of the town, supplied by a stream that runs through the land. I exerted myself to get this mill discontinued and it finally was discontinued. This however was insufficient to drain the land. In 1827, I commenced ditching it, and cut my ditches so low that the water would flow back to the head of them, that is, I commenced digging at the lowest part, and dug so low that the water would follow along after. I take especial care to level and and slope down the banks of my ditches, so that now the grass grows down to the water's edge. This effected the object so far as the draining was concerned, but it did not bring it into English grass. This was the next thing to be effected, and to do it I have tried various methods. I thought that I might plant a crop of corn and potatoes, and then lay it down to grass; but this did not work well, as most of it was too miry to be ploughed, and the ground even after bearing a crop would not become firm. I tried burning, but this did little good except rid me of the bushes. Indeed, I once felt fearful that the fire would communicate to the peat below and burn up the whole meadow.

Convenient to this meadow there is a hill composed of sandy loam. I carted on some of this, manured it, and sowed grass seed. This answered the purpose. The ground very soon became firm, the grass seed took, and the yield was altogether beyond my expectations. This plan I have pursued ever since, and it now has grown into a system with me. My whole method consists in this. I first ditch and drain the land, cut off the bushes, and if they are large, pull them up by the roots, and level it down, then spread on about 400 cart loads of sandy loam upon an acre, and 20 cart loads of compost manure, harrow it well, and (usually in the month of September,) sow half a bushel of herds grass and half a bushel of red top, harrow again, and roll it down smooth with a heavy roller. Should the wild grass make its appearance, as it sometimes will, after five or six years, I turn it over after taking off the crop, give it a top dressing of about 20 loads of compost manure to the acre, sow grass seed, harrow and roll down as before. I have one piece which has been reclaimed 12 years. It has not been manured since it was first laid down. The wild grass has not yet made its appearance, but it still continues to bear as great a crop as ever.

This land has been reclaimed at odd jobs, when my men and teams could not do other work to advantage—some of it in foul weather, and much of it in the winter. Indeed I was obliged to do much of it in the winter when the meadows were frozen, on account of the mire. I verily believe that the two first crops have, in every instance, repaid the whole cost and expense of reclaiming.

I have now from 20 to 25 acres, which have thus been reclaimed, (not including some 8 or 10 acres of swail hay, partially reclaimed, as stated in my answer to question 11.) The success that I have had may be judged of by the value of the crops produced. Every year since this land has been reclaimed, whether wet or dry, it has produced on an average not less than three tons of English hay to an acre, which brings the highest market price. In 1838, at the request of Mr. Colman the Agricultural Commissioner, I weighed the first crop of hay on one acre of this land, and it weighed 7610 lbs. About three acres of it during the present season, I have no doubt produced five tons to the acre. It was mowed twice, and the second crop was so large that it was considerably lodged. One other fact may be stated. A few years ago I built a barn, 30 feet by 40, and some of my neighbors laughed at me for it, and said "it is a good barn, but what are you going to fill it with?" That barn, as Mr Allen has seen, together with one 40 by 80 feet, which I have since built, as well as my others, are now full, and I shall soon have to build more, or else stop reclaiming peat meadows. This land during the present season has produced from 75 to 80 tons of good English hay, and it certainly affords no little satisfaction to be able to obtain such crops from land which fifteen years ago produced nothing.

13. I have planted about 6 acres of corn during the present season. On 3 1-2 acres, the soil very light, I spread from 20 to 25 loads of compost manure to the acre and harrowed it in. This produced about 30 bushels to the acre. On the two acres, which was better land, I put the same quantity of manure per acre, part spread and part in the hill. This produced at least 65 bushels of very handsome corn to the acre. On one half acre I raised 40 bushels of the handsomest corn that I ever saw. It was the Brown corn, which is the earliest and best corn that I have. The seed was not prepared.

14. I planted between 3 and 4 acres of potatoes in one field. I have others around the cornfields, but how many I am not able to tell. They were all planted in hills and manured in the hill. They were ploughed and hoed twice. I am not able to tell the quantity per acre, but I raised about 1500 bushels in all. The kinds were the Chenago, Long Red, St. Helena, Rohan, and some White. The Long Reds and Rohans were the most productive.

15. The other vegetables that I planted were

1-2 an acre of carrots, which produced	450	bushels.
1-4 " " sugar beets,	"	320	"
1-10 " " mangel wurzel,	"	165	"
1 acre of ruta bagas,	"	200	"

This same acre was planted with ruta bagas last year and produced 1132 bushels, which shows the utility of a rotation of crops, so far as this vegetable is concerned. In addition to the above, I have of turnips which grew in the cornfields, 225 bushels, and 12 cart-loads of pumpkins, besides 22 bushels of onions and other garden vegetables.

These vegetables are mostly fed out to the cattle and swine.

16. I sowed three acres of barley, half an acre of Tea wheat and one acre of oats in the spring with grass seed. The quantity is not yet ascertained, as the grain has not yet been thrashed. One and one third of an acre of buckwheat, which produced 30 bushels. Two thirds of an acre of Indian wheat, which produced 21 bushels. I used no lime with any of it, except the Tea wheat.

17. I have laid down 1 1-2 acres to grass, sowed about the first of June without grain. I put half a bushel of herds grass seed and half a bushel of red top to an acre.

18. I make my manure from loam, peat mud and litter put into the hog styes and barn yard. Part of my hog styes are situated under my barn, so that all the manure from the cattle and horses in the large barn is dropped into them. When taken from the styes it is mixed up with loam and peat mud in heaps, where it remains until wanted for use.

19. I keep 7 yoke of oxen, 13 cows, 4 young cattle, 4 horses, and no sheep. I winter 33 head of cattle, but in the summer part of them are sent into the country to pasture.

I have 4 barns; one 30 feet square, one 30 by 40 feet, one 30 by 70 feet, and one 40 by 80 feet, with a cellar under the whole of it. In this cellar are a part of my pig styes and manure, which of course is covered.

20. My cows are mostly native, though some are a mixed breed.

21. I am not in the habit of raising calves.

22. I have made 600 lbs. of butter. From the first of November to the first of June, I sell my milk. I make no cheese.

23. I keep no sheep.

24. I keep from 50 to 75 swine. I raise pigs to sell. I fatten about one ton of pork. My swine are nearly all a cross of the Berkshire and Mackey. I have one breeding sow of this breed, 7 years old, which has raised 111 pigs in 11 litters and is now just ready to pig again. One full blooded Mackey 4 years old, which has raised 8 litters of from 8 to 10 at a litter. My swine were originally obtained from E. Phinney, Esq., of Lexington. I am now about erecting a piggery with boilers set, &c.

25. During the summer months, I feed my swine upon weeds, which are freely thrown into the pens, slop from the kitchen, skimmed milk (particularly for the pigs) boiled potatoes, apples, pumpkins, carrots and Indian meal, all boiled together, I use the same kind of food to fatten them, with the exception that it is thicker and contains a greater proportion of meal. I occasionally, particularly when I wish to have them root and work over the manure in their pens, throw them a few ears of corn.

26. From all my hog styes I take not less than 700 cartloads of manure per year, part of which of course comes from the cattle and horses. The quantity of manure made on the place during the past year, was not less than 1200 cartloads.

27. I employ sometimes only two and sometimes eight hands on my farm. I have paid during the past year $750 for labor, but it was not all confined to farming—$200 should be deducted for other work.

28. I have 150 young engrafted apple trees and 50 old ones partly engrafted, mostly with winter fruit. Some of my apples I boil up for the hogs.

29. I have 10 pear trees, 6 quince, 6 cherry, 6 crab apple, 8 plum, 10 peach and 1000 young trees of various sorts in a nursery.

30. My trees for several years have not been troubled by canker worms and and not at all by borers.

31. I do not now, nor do I intend hereafter, although I did last summer till the latter part of August.

The above statement is as accurate as I can make it, and I think it nearly correct.

All of which is respectfully submitted.
Oct. 26, 1840. ABEL MOORE.

[From the American Farmer.]

Grasses.

Westchester, Pa., Feb. 8, 1841.

J. S. Skinner, Esq.—Dear Sir—In the American Farmer of the 29th January, I observe an interesting notice of the 'Kentucky Blue Grass,' so called; and among other remarks, a desire is expressed by the Editor of the Farmer's Register, that a more definite *nomenclature* might be furnished of the several grasses which are best known, and most important to the Agriculturist. It is no easy matter to collect all the local popular names of plants, and apply them accurately to the species intended. Nothing but a residence in the various districts of our country could enable any one to gather them all, and furnish a precise synonymy. Every neighborhood, almost, has its *own names* for plants that are familiarly known; and unfortunately, many of them become transposed, or misapplied, so that the objects meant to be designated, cannot always be ascertained without an examination of specimens. As, however, it is a favorite pursuit with me, I will endeavor, with your permission, to give a hasty sketch of the *synonymy* of those grasses which are most interesting to the Agriculturists of the United States. A *scientific description* of them would be too voluminous for the present occasion; and moreover, such description may be found in any of the *Floras* already published. I will content myself with giving the *Botanical names*, and annexing the most usual *popular names*; by which means the greater portion of the grasses known to our Agriculturists, may be determined with accuracy.

Botanical names. 1. *Poa pratensis, L.* This is the plant erroneously called 'Blue Grass,' in Kentucky. The English call it 'smooth stalked Meadow Grass.' In Pennsylvania, and most of the other States, it is known by the names of 'Green Grass,' 'Spear Grass,' and 'Meadow Grass.'

2 *Poa compressa, L.* This is most generally called 'Blue Grass,' but is often called 'Wire Grass,' and is probably the 'wire grass' of Virginia. The English call it 'flat-stemmed Meadow Grass.'

3. *Phleum pratense, L.* In Pennsylvania, and to the South and West, this is known by the name of 'Timothy;' but in New York, and throughout New England, it is called 'Herd's Grass. The English call it 'Cat's Tail Grass.'

4. *Agrostis vulgaris, L.* This is the 'Herd's Grass' of Pennsylvania, and probably of the Southern and Western States, as far as it is known It is also known in Pennsylvania by the name of 'Red Top.' It is called 'Fine Bent Grass,' by the English; and a coarser species, nearly allied to this, is the celebrated 'Fiorin Grass' of Ireland.

5. *Dactylis glomerata, L.*, commonly called 'Orchard Grass,' in the United States. It is the 'Rough Cock's foot Grass' of the English.

6. *Festuca pratensis, L.* This, though a valuable grass, seems not to have acquired a distinct popular name in our country. In England it is called 'Meadow Fescue Grass.'

7. *Lolium perenne, L.*, commonly called 'Ray Grass' or 'Rye Grass.'

8. *Avena elatior, L.* Called 'Tiller Oat Grass' by the English; it has been partially cultivated in this country under the name of 'Grass of the Andes.'

9. *Anthoxanthum odoratum, L.* Called 'Sweet-scented Vernal Grass,' by the English; remarkable for its fragrance, when cut and partly dry.

The above-named Grasses are more or less known and esteemed in the meadows and pastures of Pennsylvania; and it is remarkable that they are all believed to be *introduced* plants. Some of them are thoroughly *naturalized*; while others require to be *sown*, like cultivated grains, in order to insure a full crop. The following Grasses, though of comparatively little value, may be enumerated for the sake of giving their popular names:

Botanical names. 10. *Tripsacum dactyloides, L.* This has been somewhat noted, under the name of 'Gama Grass,' and 'Sesame Grass;' but it never can compete with our better grasses, in good arable or pasture lands. It is too coarse and hard.

11. *Triticum repens, L.* Called 'Couch Grass,' and 'Quitch Grass,' by the English. A pernicious foreigner, which is difficult to subdue, when once fully naturalized.

12. *Holcus lanatus, L.* Called 'Feather Grass,' and 'White Timothy' a naturalized foreigner, of little value in our meadows.

13. *Eleusine Indica, Lam.* Known by the name of 'Dog's Tail Grass,' and sometimes by those of 'Wire Grass,' and 'Crab Grass.' It is common in lanes and woodyards; but is seldom seen in meadows or pastures in Pennsylvania.

14. *Digitaria sanguinalis, Scop.* This is commonly called 'Finger Grass,' and 'Crab Grass.' or 'Crop Grass.' It is rather troublesome in our gardens and corn-fields; and is said to be particular annoying to the Southern planters.

15. *Setaria glauca, Beauv.* Known by the name of 'Fox tail'—a worthless grass, generally abundant in wheat stubble, after harvest.

16. *Bromus secalinus, L.* Commonly called 'Cheat,' in Pennsylvania; and in the Northern States, 'Chess.' A well known intruder in wheat fields, and vulgarly supposed to be degenerate, or transmuted wheat.

The foregoing are the principal Grasses which occur to me as being familiarly known to our Agriculturists, either on account of their value, or as unwelcome intruders. W. D.

Stable Floors.

A little while since, says the Congregationalist, we published an article from the Cultivator, recommending the disuse of stable floors for horses with the allowance of a considerable space below the sills for the accumulation of the manure. The following from the Hartford Courier will doubtless add weight to the recommendation of the Cultivator. The Editor says:

Our neighbor, George Giddings, of West Hartford, who, by the by, is one of the best practical farmers in this county, has adopted this plan for some years.—He assures us that he obtains twice or thrice as much manure as his neighbors get from the same stock. He says he would not have floors in his stables, even if he could have them furnished and his stables cleaned out gratuitously. In short, his experience fully confirms all the advantages above enumerated. As it is a saving of both labor and expense, as well as a source of increase of wealth—as it offers so many sources of profit, with no counterbalancing loss—we may reasonably expect our farmers will try stables with no floors.

A Cow worth having.

The Syracuse Western State Journal says, 'Mr. Storrs Barrows, a little west of this village, on the railroad, is the owner of one of the most valuable cows in this county, if not the very best. She is a mixed breed—Durham and Leopard—and is now about eight years old. Last summer she produced over 21 lbs. of butter in one week, besides supplying the family with what milk was needed. Mr. B. brought us last week one or two rolls of nearly equal size, just made, which we found weighed 7 lbs. 14 oz.—being nearly 16 lbs. per week this winter. He has been offered $150, and refused the handsome sum.—She is undoubtedly worth, taking all things into consideration, half a dozen common cows.' As there is no such distinct breed as the 'Leopard' known, this cow undoubtedly owes her milking properties to a fortunate cross of the Durham with some of the many varieties of our common stock. The celebrated Cream-pot breed of Col. Jaques had a similar origin.

Canada Tobacco. A large amount of tobacco is now raised on the shore of Lake Erie in Upper Canada. The runaway slaves and free blacks from Virginia, Kentucky, and elsewhere, have carried with them a practical knowledge of cultivating tobacco in their new residence, which, in despite of its unpropitious latitude they are able to turn to a good account. It is stated in the Troy Whig, that tobacco is now an important article of export from Quebec.

A new Tomato. The botanists of the exploring squadron discovered at the Fijis a new species of the Tomato. Its flavor is said to be much superior to that growing here, being very palatable when eaten raw.

And Still Another. A. M. Carter, discount clerk of the Farmers' and Mechanic's Bank at Baltimore, is reported to have fraudulently walked into the cash of the Bank to the tune of seven thousand dollars.

THE CULTIVATOR.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 27, 1841.

For Terms—See First Page.

Usury Laws.

Legislators in various parts of the Union are discussing the question of the policy of the usury laws, and many contend that it is altogether improper to put any restriction whatever on the lender of money—they say let every man make such bargains as he pleases—if one man ask too much for his money, let the borrower go to another who will grant him better terms—that all trade should be free, and that it is as absurd to regulate by law the loan of money as it would be to regulate the loan of a horse, a ship, or the rent of a house.

We notice that people who live in mercantile cities are more inclined than those who live in the country to find fault with the laws against usury—and wherever there are so many capitalists as to create competition among them for the privilege of loaning the absence of all restriction might not prove so injurious; but in many locations it would operate to the injury of the debtor.

We protest in all cases against high penalties. We would not hang a man nor even take all his money to punish him for receiving more than the legal rate of interest, and therefore we highly approve of the alteration which was made a few years ago in our own statute laws on this subject—but to do away all restriction; to allow any creditor to demand what sum he might please for the use of money in his debtor's hands is quite another affair.

Money is not merchandise in every sense of the word—if it is merchandise it is different from all other merchandise, and must be governed by different rules. Money is the grand medium of trade—contracts are usually made in money, and it is therefore of the utmost importance that money should uniformly retain the same value. If corn or flour were the common medium of trade—if people usually made promises payable in corn or flour it might then become necessary to regulate the prices of these articles and prohibit the selling or the loaning of this same at any other than the established prices of these articles—for otherwise in case of a prospect of scarcity it might be in the power of wealthy individuals or of corporations to hoard up such quantities of these articles as to render it impossible for the debtor to procure a sufficiency to discharge his obligations without paying ruinous prices for them.

Whatever article therefore is selected as the medium of trade—whether it be gold, silver, or grain,—whatever article is made the standard of value, and in the payment of which debtors usually obligate themselves, that article becomes an object of higher importance than any other and the use of it should be guarded with more strictness than any common article of merchandise. Nothing else will satisfy the law or stop the career of the hard creditor—the law therefore should do all in its power to prevent fluctuation in the value of this same article, and by fixing the terms of the use of it, prevent any unholy combination to render it more difficult for the debtor to procure the means of discharging his debt. As governments have a right to declare what article shall satisfy all contracts—so governments should guard against any abuses that may arise in consequence of such declaration.

Dr. Walker's Lectures.

The Dr. finished his course of twelve lectures on Friday evening. These lectures on natural religion we consider highly useful, since the philosophic mind is ever in search of corroborative evidence in support of the positive teachings of Seers and Holy Instructors of old.

The Doctor assumes that religion in some form is natural to man—that no nation has ever been discovered entirely destitute of religious principle — that all nations have worshipped something—and that as the human mind is developed, this worship in general becomes more rational and more consistent with the true doctrines of the gospel.

It is however, a fact, that the more ancient nations had notions of a future state of existence. Even the Jews were behind the Greeks in declaring the doctrine of the immortality of the soul. Socrates, the Greek, lived several hundred years before Christ, and taught this doctrine to his countrymen while the Jews were questioning it as late as the time of the Savior. It has been contended by some writers that the ancient Jews held to the doctrine, but it is certain they did not expressly teach it to the twelve Tribes. The declaration in the Old Testament—"Yea though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil, for thou art with me; thy rod and thy staff, they comfort me," has often been cited to show the writer's belief in his future state of existence. But Mr. Noyes the able translator of the Psalms, has shown that this passage should have a different translation—if so there is no evidence that the writer made any allusion to a future state. The Rev. Mr. Noyes renders the passage thus, "Yea though I walk through the dark and stony valley I will fear no evil," &c.

Still we think the position is correct that all nations have held to worship in some form or other. "Stocks and Stones"—a golden calf—a living ox—the sun—the moon,—have severally been objects of worship in different nations; and it is as natural for mankind to seek out some object of worship as it is for the brute creation of the mammalia class to search, in their first hour of existence, for the conduits through which milk may be drawn from the nursing mother.

Growth of Tales.

Agricultural stories will sometimes grow as rapidly as those of political partizans. Mrs. Haines of Winthrop (Maine) obtained the first premium of the society for raising *twenty-one* bushels of wheat on an acre.—The Bangor Courier has rolled this up to one hundred and thirty two bushels already, and no one knows where it will stop.

Seventh Agricultural Meeting.

The farmers belonging to the Legislature and many others met again at the State House on Thursday evening—the President of the Senate in the Chair. Dr. Jackson lectured most of the evening on agricultural chemistry and on compost manures.

The Doctor stated that he had been invited to give a lecture this evening but as he had had no time to prepare notes he would endeavor to entertain the meeting by stating from recollection what he had formerly delivered at other meetings. He said it was a known fact that all soils were originally formed from disintegrated rocks of different kinds—that these rocks having been operated upon by air, rain, and frost had become pulverized and being washed down from the mountains had formed alluvions and produced soils with a happy mixture of the various constituents. He said it was well known that no one ingredient of the best soil would produce perfect plants—that a mixture was essential—that silex or sand alone was too open and would not retain salts or moisture in sufficient quantity for vegetation—that clay alone would be too close and impermeable to the roots of vegetables—and that lime alone would be deficient in texture and would suffer all the rain water to run through it—that these three, silex, alumina, (clay,) and lime were essential in all soils. He stated that clover contains gypsum and probably draws it from the soil—that all seeds contain phosphoric acids—that an acid soil cannot be fertile—that alumina (clay) combines with acids and that it forms the base.

The Doctor stated that some theorists had supposed the first plants that grew on the earth were nourished wholly by air and water—these were the harder kinds—that when these died and decayed they afforded nutriment to plants of a different nature—that the air at first contained more carbonic acid than at present and that as vegetables increased they absorbed or took up this superabundance of acid and rendered the air more suitable to be inhaled by animals which were afterwards created—that the air was thus purified by the growth of vegetables which are known to absorb that portion of the air which is most injurious to animals.

He stated that this portion of the air which is deleterious to animals when it is very abundant is intimately mixed with the other component parts and though it is heavier than the other ingredients which compose the air we breathe yet (probably from constant agitation,) [reporter,] it is found to be as abundant at the height of several miles as it is near the surface of the earth—that an individual—we could not hear the name—had ascended in a balloon to the height of 25,000 feet for the purpose of ascertaining the quality of the air in the upper regions, and that he found as great a proportion there of this carbonic acid as he found below.

He spoke of the constituent parts of the atmosphere and stated that no plants would grow, so as to mature their seeds, in any mixture of pure earths without imbibing something from the atmosphere. In regard to vegetable mould, he though it all highly charged with acids—he stated that when a tree falls it destroys all vegetation near where *it lies*, and he ascribes this to the abundance of acids *in the wood and bark*—the Doctor's remedy *in all such cases is lime*—and he stated that fallen trees of all discriptions would make excellent manure if lime could be applied to them. (wonder if he could make good manure from white pine, white pine leaves or pine sawdust if he had lime enough?)—The Dr. treated learnedly of humic acid, ulmic acid, geic acid, &c. &c.—He said the rainwater in this vicinity was charged with crinate of lime and with ammonia.

Dr. Shattuck inquired of him what kind of soils would produce the best corn.

Col. Jaques inquired if we could not tell, by analizing the plants, what *they* were composed of? He said we could tell what the plant then contained. Mr. Colman asked if we could not tell what the plant takes up by analyzing it—he said you might as well analize a man to know what he ate for dinner—he afterwards explained that we could tell what any plant now contains but we could not tell all the ingredients which it may have taken up. Mr. C. also asked how subsoils became rich by exposure, and what the doctor's theory was as to the operation of gypsum. Dr. J. seemed to think the subsoil was not worth much before it had been manured—as to gypsum he supposed that some part of it might go into the plant and compose a part of it, as in case of clover, &c., yet he confessed that gypsum produced no effect on some soils, (if plaster operates principally by forming a component part of the plant, then why should it not prove useful on all kinds of soil?)

Mr. Calamore inquired of Doctor J. whether he thought he could not render the Sekonk plains fertile—the doctor seemed to hesitate.—Several other members asked questions. The doctor still seems to think lime the all important agent in agriculture though he distinctly admits that the excrement of animals is useful.

The meeting was adjourned to Thursday next when Mr. G. W. Emerson is expected to give a lecture on forest and fruit trees.

Grape Vines.

We advise all our friends who intend to propagate the grape, by means of cuttings to secure these immediately as it will soon be too late to use the knife on the old vines on account of the circulation of the sap. The cuttings should be buried in the cellar and there kept till May.

The Concord Freeman. We have received one or two numbers of this paper published at Concord, by Francis R. Gourgas. It is a sheet of good size, good paper, fair type, and appears to be well conducted. We accept Mr. Gourgas' offer to exchange.

Distressing. We hear that on Wednesday morning last, about two o'clock, the dwelling house of Robert Miller, a farmer, near Cattail, was destroyed by fire. Mr. Miller awoke only in time to save himself and children; but a young woman perished in the flames. We have no further particulars of this most painful calamity. [Trenton (N. J.) Gaz.

Hints for the Young is the title of a little book unbound and the author's name is not annexed—this is the fourth edition of the work—It is written by a physician, and we believe the Fraternity think the advice contained in it good.—Published by Geo. W. Light, No. 1 Cornhill.

We acknowledge the receipt of the Annual Report of the board of Trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital for the year 1840, presented to us by Dr. Bell. This Report has many interesting statements and we doubt not the Hospital is faithfully superintended.

The eighth annual report of the Seaman's Aid Society is received—it contains some interesting statements. It is published by James B. Dow, 362 Washington Street.

The Hon Mr. Cushing, our able member of Congress from Newburyport, has our thanks for the Annual Report of the Commissioner General of the Land Office, accompanied by a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury.

We acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the same Report from Hon. Mr. Saltonstall, member from Essex, South District—and another from Hon. Mr. Parmenter, the member from the Middlesex District, for both which these gentlemen have our thanks.

We thank Hon. Mr. Bates of the Senate, for the very interesting Report of George Plitt, special agent of the Post Office Department.

Municipal Court.

The Lottery Cases. In the case of Elisha W. Dana, tuesday, the jury returned a verdict for the Commonwealth on five counts, and acquitted the defendant on the sixth, on the ground that the seizing officer had not so endorsed the ticket as to be able to identify it.

A bill of exceptions to the ruling of the court in the trial is to be filed on Saturday, by the defendant.

The defence has been conducted by James L. English, Esq. of this city, and Joseph H. Patton, Esq. of New York, a gentleman whose practice has given him much experience in the branch of the law involved in the case.

George E. Dana, clerk for the preceding defendant, was next put on trial, and it was proved that a number of tickets were found in his pocket, when the office was searched; but the probability being that he put them there for security, and not for sale, he was acquitted.

Mathias Varina was sentenced 7 years in the State Prison for his felonious assault, with intent to kill Capt. James Brown, on board schr. Hero, at City wharf, in Dec. last.

James Gardner was sentenced two years on one indictment, and one year on the other, both sentences in the House of Correction.

Police Court.

Burglaries. Yesterday, officers Hunt and Loring brought in Samuel Mariette and Ann Kernan, upon executive warrants. They were detected and arrested in New York a fortnight ago by Hunt and Loring. Mariette consented to be committed for trial, without examination in the Police Court, upon two charges—first breaking into Beebe & Barnes' dry goods store, in the night, in company with John Kegan, and stealing $900's worth of goods; and second, breaking into Franklin Conant's store, with Kegan, and securing booty to the amount of $317.

The property was found in Ann Kernan's possession, in New York, and as a receiver of stolen goods, she consented to be sent to the Municipal Court without examination. She was a member of the Birg family, whose extensive depredations, in this city, were the subject of considerable remark three months since. There was not evidence enough against her then to convict her, and she escaped. [Post.

Destructive Fire.

Our city was visited with another fire this morning, more destructive, we regret to say, than the one we recorded a few days ago. The grocery store of A. Follansbee, on Dearborn street, was entirely consumed—loss about $1000. Building insured for $350—stock $800.

The grocery store of C. Follansbee, next adjoining, only partially damaged, perhaps to the amount of $250—insured for $2500.

The building on the north side of A. Follansbee, owned by J. Wandel, was also burned down—building estimated at $500—no insurance. The first floor was occupied by Hall & Gill, saddlers and harness-makers, and A. B. Wheeler, fruit seller. A very little damage was done to the goods in the building. [Chicago American, Feb. 13.

Fire and Loss of Life. On Saturday night, about 11 o'clock, a fire broke out in the basement of the two story frame dwelling No. 247 Stanton street, between Willett and Sheriff street, owned and occupied by Patrick Began. The fire soon communicated to the adjoining two story frame building No. 249 Stanton street, occupied by Patrick Murray as a grocery and dwelling. Both buildings with their contents were destroyed. Patrick McGuire, a single man, aged about forty years, perished in the basement of No. 247, where the fire originated. An attempt was made to rescue him, but it is supposed that he was suffocated before the fire was discovered. [Jour. of Com.

The Boundary—Bangor, Feb. 22.—We understand that the Land Agent, Mr. Hamlin, has made an arrangement with the Land Agent of Massachusetts to pay half the expenses of such force as may be necessary to look after trespassers upon the disputed territory. Mr. Hamlin started this morning for Fort Fairfield, to make such arrangements as the exigencies of the affairs may require; and to introduce a better system of economy in the expenditures. This new arrangement, it is thought, will be equally as efficient as the present, and will save this State an annual expense of about thirty thousand dollars.

Right Good. A haughty General who had risen from obscurity, when reviewing his troops, noticed a man in the ranks who was excessively dirty. Going up to him, he said, "How dare you, you rascal, appear on parade so dirty? you are as black as ink! Did you ever see me so nasty, and with such a dirty shirt, when I was a private man?" "No, your honor, to be sure I never did," answered the man, "but then your honor will please to recollect that your honor's mother was a washerwoman."

From Texas. Galveston papers to the 7th inst. have been received at New Orleans, containing advices from the capital to the 28th of Jan. The treaty with Great Britain had been ratified by the Texian Congress, but it does not contain, as we reported, any provisions for mediation between Texas and Mexico.

The killing of eight Indians and one white man is reported—the latter the Hon. J. W. Smith, formerly Chief Justice of Travis county. He was slain by a party of Indians.

St. Patrick's Day. The Irishmen of Philadelphia have adopted the following commendable resolutions:

Resolved, That in order more fully to express their approbation of the great temperance cause, and to imitate the noble example given them and the world by millions of their countrymen—we and the friends of Ireland in Philadelphia, will celebrate the anniversary of the Patron Saint of Ireland on temperance principles.

Massachusetts Legislature.

Monday, Feb. 22. *In the Senate*. On motion of A. Howe, the bill concerning the militia was taken up, further amended, and passed to be engrossed.

The bill concerning poll taxes was refused a third reading.

The bill to incorporate the Columbia Hotel was passed over.

The President presented a letter from the Adjutant and A. Q. M. General, accompanied with an estimate for the supplies of the Militia for the current year, which was committed to the Committee on the Militia.

The Senate then adjourned.

In the House, petitions presented—

Of Amos Smith, for admission of his son to the Asylum for the deaf and dumb;

Of R. E. Field and others, praying a repeal of the inolvent law;

Passed to be enacted—

Bills, concerning Railroad Corporations, and authorizing the Charlestown Wharf Company to extend their wharves.

Mr Dwight, of Springfield, introduced bills concerning fraudulent debtors; and to punish fraud—read, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Shaw, of Bridgewater, reported a bill to establish a Medical College in the city of Lowell—passed to a second reading, and ordered to be printed.

County Balances.

Mr. Greene, made a long speech against the bill concerning the expenses of criminal justice.

Mr. Gardner, of Nantucket, also spoke on the same side; but no question was taken.

Petitions were presented of Thos. Randall and others, of T. R. Hanson and others, and Thomas Greenleaf and others, in aid of the petition of Josiah Quincy and others, concerning the Quincy Railroad;

On motion of Mr. Allen, of Northfield, it was ordered that the committee on the petition of the Western Railroad corporation be directed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the purchase and completion of said road by the state.

The debate on the bill concerning the expenses of criminal justice was renewed.

Mr. Baker, of Dorchester, opposed it.

Mr. Austin, of Boston, also opposed it.

Mr. Brigham, of Boston, moved to amend the bill concerning this subject, by providing that only one third of the expenses shall be placed upon the several counties.

Mr. Dodge, of Hamilton, supported the amendment.

Mr. Allen, of Northfield, opposed both the bill and amendment, as wrong in principle, and unjust in operation.

Mr. Kinnicutt, of Worcester, spoke at length in favor of the bill, which was reported by himself.

Mr Brigham's amendment was rejected by a vote of 131 to 118.

Mr Livermore, of Cambridge, then moved the indefinite postponement of the bill (to avoid taking the yeas and nays) and the motion prevailed, 187 to 50. At twenty minutes to 7, P. M. the House adjourned.

Tuesday, Feb. 23. *In the Senate*. A bill authorising the Charlestown Wharf Co. to extend their whaves—and a bill concerning Railroad Corporations passed to be enacted.

Mr. Whitmarsh of Bristol moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the bill concerning Poll taxes, (exempting persons under 20 from the tax), was refused a third reading—but the Senate decided in the negative.

The Resolve relating to the Public Archives, and the bill relating to the Weymouth and Braintree Savings Institution passed to be engrossed.

The bill relating to the duties of County Commissioners was read a third time and laid on the table.

The bill to establish a Police Court in Charlestown was read a third time, and pending the consideration of an amendment, offered by Mr. Thompson, it was laid on the table. This amendment provides that the bill shall not go into effect, unless the inhabitants of Charlestown at a legal meeting, shall vote to accept it.

Pursuant to assignment, the Senate proceeded to the choice on its part of a Senator in Congress, in place of Daniel Webster resigned; and the votes being taken and counted it appeared that the whole number was 36. Necessary to a choice 19. Rufus Choate had 34; Nathan Willis 2. Rufus Choate was accordingly elected Senator in concurrence with the House.

The bill to exempt laborer's wages (under $40) from the trustee process was taken up, the question being on giving the bill a third reading, but without taking the question, the Senate adjourned.

In the House. A number of petitions and remonstrances were presented and referred.

Mr. Curtis of Boston, from the Committee on that subject, reported a bill increasing the pay of Probate Officers 25 per cent.; and providing that the expenses of Probate Courts be paid by a tax of one quater of one per cent. on the personal property of deceased persons, including that obtained by the sale of real estate, when said property amounts to more than $500.

Mr. Livermore of Cambridge, at the request of several members who had not an opportunity to consider or vote upon the amendment offered by Mr. Brigham of Boston, to the bill concerning the expenditures of criminal justice, moved to reconsider the vote by which that bill was yesterday indefinitely postponed, and on his motion, after some discussion, that motion was laid upon the table.

Mr. Allen of Northfield, introduced an order expressing the respect of the House for the late Lieut. Gov. Winthrop, and appointing a recess, to-morrow afternoon, that the members might attend his funeral.

At 12 o'clock the House, according to previous assignment, proceeded to the choice, on its part of a Senator in the Congress of the U. States, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Mr. Webster.

A Committee of which Mr. Walley of Roxbury was chairman, appointed to collect, sort and count the votes for that purpose, having performed that duty, reported

That the whole number of votes was	349
Necessary for a choice,	175
Rufus Choate had	244
Nathan Willis "	93
John Q. Adams "	7
Levi Lincon "	1
Henry Shaw "	1
Francis Baylies "	1
David Dana "	1
W. J. Eaton "	1

So the Hon. Rufus Choate was declared elected, and Mr. Upton of Nantucket, was charged with a message informing the Senate thereof. Subsequently a message was received from the Senate, through Mr. Kinsman of that body, announcing that it concurred with the House in its choice.

The only subject discussed during the forenoon was the resolves concerning the will of Martha Johonnet.

Mr. Brigham, Chairman of the Committee on Probate and Chancery, which reported the resolves, explained the grounds of them to the House. It appeared that Mrs. Martha Johonnet left by will certain sums to the Massachusetts Lunatic Hospital in Worcester, in trust for the poor insane of the county of Essex, or, if this might not be, consistently with legal provision, in trust for the insane, generally, and for the benefit of the institution.

These resolves, deciding that the first desire cannot take place without an increase of the powers of holding property granted to the Hospital, authorised that institution to take the bequest, under the last provisory clause, and to pay annuities chargeable upon it.

Mr. Kittredge of Haverhill, who presented a minority report of the committee, moved to amend the resolve so as to authorize the Hospital to take under, and for the purposes set forth in the first clause, viz: for the benefit of the insane poor of the county of Essex only.

Several gentlemen expressed their opinions and offered arguments on one or the other side, but before taking any question on the resolves or the amendment, the House adjourned.

The House did not sit in the afternoon

Wednesday, Feb. 24. *In the Senate*, Petitions were presented and referred.

On motion of Mr. Parker of Middlesex, it was ordered that the Committee on the Judiciary inquire into the expediency of so amending the Revised Statutes, that after one or more trials by the people to elect County Commissioners, the returns may be made to the Governor and Council to fill all vacancies where the people have failed to make an election.

The bill to repeal the charters of the Worcester and Middlesex Turnpike—and to incorporate the proprietors of the Central Wharf in Roxbury—passed to be engrossed.

Mr. Hubbard from the Special Joint Committee of the Western Rail Road Corporation, and on the several orders of the 18th and 23d inst. submitted a report in detail, and accompanied with a bill "to aid the construction of the Western Rail Road." And said bill and report were ordered to be printed.

In the House, There were a few petitions and remonstrances, referred as usual.

The House then took up the order of the day, and resumed the consideration of the resolve concerning the bill of Mrs. Johonnet, the question being on the amendment of Mr. Kittredge of Haverhill.

This amendment which authorizes the Trustees of the Hospital to take the bequest for the insane of the County of Essex, was, after a long discussion, rejected, and the resolves passed to a third reading.

The next subject was the report on the report of the Valuation Committee.

Mr. Meriam of Concord moved to recommit it with instructions to strike out all polls not taxed or supported by towns.

Mr Tarbell of Pepperell, moved to amend these instructions so as to order *all polls* to be stricken out.

After a discussion of some length this was adopted.

Thursday, Feb. 25. *In the Senate*. The report on the report of the valuation Committee came up concurred with an amendment, and was committed to Messrs Hubbard, Abbott and Pratt.

The resolves—on the petition of the town of Ashburnham—of Charles Orcutt—and E. Coleman and others—were passed to be engrossed.

The resolve on the petition of John Minot was read.

The report of the Judiciary committee that it was expedient to legislate on an order relating to loans of the credit of the State, was accepted.

The bill in relation to Boston Harbor passed to be engrossed.

The report on the condition of the State Prison was accepted.

The report on an order relating to obstruction on the highways by railroad cars, was accepted

Proceedings of Congress.

Friday, Feb 19. *In the Senate*, the Vice President presented a letter from the Hon. John Tyler, acknowledging the receipt of a letter from the Vice President, (Col. Johnson) transmitted to him by special messenger, at Williamsburgh, communicating official intelligence of his election to the office of Vice President of the United States. Mr Tyler expresses his deep sense of gratitude for this mark of confidence from his fellow-citizens, and to Col. Johnson himself wishes much health and prosperity.

The letter having been read, was ordered to be printed, and laid on the table.

Mr Buchanan presented a memorial from certain citizens of Pennsylvania, asking for the imposition of duties on foreign silks. Mr Buchanan said that at this late period of the session, he did not suppose there could be any action on the subject. The memorial was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The resolution submitted by Mr Phelps, of Vermont, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to whether any receivers or other officers being defaulters to the Government, have received their regular compensation contrary to law—was taken up and passed.

Several private bills were matured and finally disposed of.

The resolution offered by Mr Hubbard, for designating a day to proceed to the election of a Printer to the Senate, was taken up, and the motion to postpone the further consideration of the resolution until the 4th of March next, was decided in the negative, Yeas, 19; nays, 26.

To morrow was then assigned for the election.

Mr Clay moved to take up the resolution introduced by him some time since for the repeal of the independent treasury law, and the motion was sustained. Yeas, 23; nays, 22.

Mr Clay then took the floor, but in accordance with a desire expressed by many members, he moved an adjournment, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the bill introduced by Mr Eastman, of New Hampshire, to extend for five years the act of July, 1838, granting half pay and pensions to certain Widows, was passed by the following vote: Yeas, 112, nays, 42.

The general appropriation bill was then taken up in committee of the whole, and discussed till the hour of adjournment.

Saturday, Feb. 20. *In the Senate*, after the transaction of some unimportant business, and the reception of the usual number of petitions, proceeded, according to the resolution of yesterday, to the election of a printer for the next session.

The ballots having been counted, the Vice President announced the result as follows:

For Blair & Rives,	26
For F. P. Blair,	1

So Blair & Rives were declared to be duly elected printers of the Senate for the twenty-seventh Congress.

The resolution submitted by Mr Clay, for the repeal of the Sub-Treasury law, was then taken up and debated by Messrs. Clay, Allen, Williams, and others, after which the question was taken on laying the resolution on the table, and decided in the affirmative—Ayes 27, Noes 25.

On motion of Mr Linn the Senate proceeded to the consideration of bills connected with the Territories, and shortly after adjourned.

In the House, the Civil and Diplomatic appropriation bill was discussed at length by Messrs. Underwood, of Ky., and Sergent, of Pa.

The House of Representatives was engaged on Tuesday on appropriation bills—the salaries of officers were talked of—some thought them too high—some were opposed to reducing them till the Whigs should come into power. The appropriation for the furniture of the new president's house was discussed. Mr. Wise said he would not vote for any such thing till Gen. Harrison should ask for it. He spoke of the gold spoons in the House, and it was hoped they would be sold and the proceeds be applied to the purchase of necessary furniture. Gov. Lincoln stated that there was not a gold spoon in the house—they were silver gilt—some one said, "let us see Ogle's speech."

In the Senate, Messrs. Clay, Preston, and Rives, spoke in complimentary terms of the ability and patriotism of Mr. Webster—they spoke particularly of his sentiments in regard to slavery, in answer to Mr. Cuthbert of Georgia, who regretted that the gentleman was not in his seat to answer some delicate questions respecting the institution of slavery.

A man named Heely, has been arrested at Little Rock, Ark. for hiring and paying three men $300 to assassinate a man named Bishop, to whom the hired party made known the affair.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Forty Day's Suspension. Senate Bill, legalizing the suspension for days, was taken up in the Pennsylvania of Representatives on Saturday, and present postponed, upon an intimation committee on Banks were preparing a bill which would prevent the necessity of on a temporary expedient.

Mr. Nicholas Low, of New York, the pedestrian, accomplished his task of walking miles in 200 successive hours. He walked 199th mile in 13 minutes, and his last in

An active man may do as much and sleep three fourths of the time,— who more than fifteen minutes to walk a mile?

The Baltimore Sun states that a fire in Chestertown, Md., on the 20th inst. destroyed the dwelling of a Mr. Hale, furniture, all the out buildings but one, of cattle, and four horses. It was doubtless on fire.

The Augusta (Geo.) Chronicle says: " is an immoveable determination of the sustain their present position, and such confidence of every man in the community their ability to pay, that there is scarcely lar asked for."

A letter published in the Journal of Commerce dated Ocracoke, N. C. Feb. 19, states that scr. Bounty, Totten, of New York, was lost on Sunday night in attempting to go the bar, and that out of a crew of seven only were saved.

Early. The Norfolk Beacon states that grown lettuce, raised in the open air, is upon the tables in that city. Also, that large shad have made their apperance in market.

The stone cottage occupied by the of Indian Hill Farm, in West Newbury, was stroyed by fire on Wednesday night last. families narrowly escaped, without time to themselves.

A man named James Layton, who Perryville Mo., on the night of the 30th killed his wife by beating out her brains breaking her legs and arms with clubs. caped.

There is still further difficulty among Cherokees in relation to the execution of dian named Achilla Smith, who had been and convicted of murder.

The mercury in the thermometer at Portland Me. on the 23d inst. at 10 o'clock P. M. at 5 degrees above zero, and Wednesday ing at sunrise, it was at zero.

A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, received yesterday, states that the Bank stock at Philadelphia was down as 20 for 100.

A Mrs. Collins, of Marrietta, Lancaster (Pa.,) has recently become the mother of children, all of whom, with the mother, doing well at the last dates.

The Britannia's Mails. Over letters, and 40 bushels of newspapers, &c. received at the Boston Post Office on by the Britannia steamer.

" Murder. A human wretch named murdered his wife on Thursday night last Wrightville, Pa. by choaking her to death is now in jail.

The Amistad case was brought up U. S. Supreme Court, on Saturday, but the ther consideration of it was postponed till day.

A Mrs. Bust committed suicide at Ill., on the 21st ult., by hanging herself handkerchief, while in a fit of insanity.

Mr. Perine Gravat of Perrineville, N. J. drowned on Sunday last, by breaking through ice while crossing a pond.

A fire occurred in New Orleans, on the instant, which destroyed six frame buildings. Loss not stated.

A New Post Office has been established at South Framingham, Mass., and Joseph ler, Esq., appointed Postmaster.

Sale of Stocks at Auction on Wednesday

By Stephen Brown.

56	Shares	Boston & Prov. R. Road, 92 per sh.
50	"	Eastern Railroad, ¾ a 1 per ct. adv.
21	"	Eastern Railroad, (N. H.) ¾ per ct. adv.
3	"	Norwich and Worcester Railroad, 61
5	"	City Bank, 97 per sh.
4	"	North Bank, 93 per share.
5	"	Globe Bank, 4¾ per cent adv.
4	"	Tremont Bank, par.
5	"	South Bank, 82½ per share.
34	"	Market Bank, 60½ per share.
1	"	Pawtucket Bridge, par 100, (div. off.) per cent adv.
10	"	New England Worsted Co., $55 per share
$1000		Mass. State 5 per cent stock, payable in 18 98½ per cent.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Mr. Francis G. Oakes to Miss E. Page; Mr. Robert Lewis to Miss Phebe Glover.

In this city, Mr. L. F. Whiting to Miss S. ery; Mr. C. H. Hatstatt to Miss M. Whidden; E. G. Van Beothuysen, of New York, to Miss A., only daughter of the late S. Boyden, Esq., of ton.

In Portland, Mr. S. Emmons, of the firm of S. mons & Sons, of Boston, to Miss S. T. Rogers.

In Worcester, Feb. 5, by the Rev. Mr. Sweet, Mr. P. Putnam, of Sutton, to Miss J. A. Walker Douglas.

In Newburyport, at St. Paul's Church, by Rev. Morse, Lieut. E. L. West, of the U. S. Marine Corps, to Miss Lucy, daughter of the late Dr. Ezekiel Cushing, of Boston.

DEATHS.

In Harvard, Feb. 4, Mr. J. Cummings, 60. He while driving his team home with a load of wood instantly expired. Feb. 8, Mrs. Priest, wife of Priest, 27.

In Springfield, Feb. 12, after a protracted consumption, Mr. G. Nichols, 45. He was formerly Preceptor of Hopkin's Academy in Hadley, and recently instructor of a Select School in Springfield.

In Newton, on Thursday, Mr. J. A. W. Lamb.

In Winchendon, Mr. L. Heywood, 79.

In Northampton, Mrs. C. Gleason, 90.

In Amherst, Feb. 11, Mrs. D. Shepard, 75, wife of Rev. M. Shepard, formerly of Little Compton.

In Ware, Feb. 5, Mr. J. T. Gibbs, 70.

In Belchertown, Feb. 1, Mr. J. Sikes, 28; Feb. Mr. H. Dwight, aged 63.

In Fitchburg, Feb. 17, suddenly, Mrs. M. Chase.

In Hanover, Mass., 20th inst. Mr. W. Stockbridge, 88.

In Dunstable, 14th inst. of consumption, Mrs. Catharine C., wife of Mr. T. Parker, and only daughter of Mr. J. Cummings, of D., 27.

In Walpole, Mr. Eliphalet Rhodes, 52.

In Acton, 15th inst. Reuben Wheeler, 73.

In Portland, on Sunday evening, Mrs. Hannah, wife of Mr. R. Day, 55, formerly of Dover, Mass.

In South Boston, 10th inst. Mr. Henry Wyman, formerly of Woburn.

In Roxbury, on Sunday, 21st inst. after a short illness, Mr. John Lakeman, 54.

Whole number of deaths in Boston for the week ending Feb. 13—31. Males, 16. Females, 15. Still born, 3.

Of consumption, 5, intemperance, 2, infantile, quinsy, 1, croup, 3, fever, 1, sudden, 1, typhus fever, lung fever, 4, teething, 1, fits, 1, child-bed, 2, apoplexy, 1, liver complaint, 1.

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A Postmaster may enclose money in a letter to the [pub]lisher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a [thir]d person, and frank the letter, if written by him[self].

Notice to Subscribers.

[We] have given subscribers that have been deceived by misrepresentations of agents an opportunity of [pay]ing up for the last year at the advance price. In [futu]re our terms must be strictly adhered to, which are [prin]ted on every paper.

[S]ubscribers that have had the Cultivator nearly two [year]s that have not paid, will please forward the amount.

[A]ll payments will be expected in future at this of[fice].
OTIS BREWER, Proprietor.

[R]EVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

Boston, Feb. 27.

[C]oals. No cargo sales, and consequently no fur[ther] reduction on prices submitted to. The stock of all [kin]ds is deemed ample to meet the expected demand.

[C]offee. The business done this week has been ex[treme]ly limited, comprising some small lots Java, 13½c [b]est qualities, and Rio, 11c; 200 bags St. Domin[go] 9½ a 9½c; 100 do do, 9½; and 400 a 500 do do, [per] lb, 6 mos. A small lot Java, by auction, 11¾ [c]; and Porto Cabello, 10½c per lb.

[F]ish. But little doing in small Fish; a few parcels [hav]e been taken from stores at $2 75 a 2 87 per quin[tal], and large Bay, for St. Domingo market, at $2 70 [per] qtl. Most of the trade the past week has been [i]n second hands, and prices are less firmly supported. [Mac]kerel are a shade lower. Sales to-day of No. 1 at [$]4 per bbl, on short credit.

[H]ides. Arrived this week, 14,800 from Valparai[so] per ship Sophia, not yet sold. A small import of [St.] Domingo, sold to one of the trade, price not pub[lic].

[H]ops. Small sales have been made at quotations. [Sto]ck very limited.

[I]ron. No change, and the market without any ad[dit]ional stock.

[L]eather. A sale by auction was made on the 17th [inst.] of 2000 sides New York, inferior quality. Light [wei]ght, 20½c; middling do, 18½c; heavy overweights, [19c], and damaged, 14½ a 15 c per lb, cash.

[M]olasses. The transactions have been very limit[ed] during the past week, and for most descriptions, [form]er prices are continued. The sales of retailing [hav]e been chiefly for the new crop; Matanzas, 22c; [and] Trinidad, 25½ a 26c per gal, 4 and 6 mos cr. A [sma]ll lot do sold by auction at 24c per gal, 4 mos cr.

[P]rovisions. There has been a steady demand for [sma]ll parcels, and prices continue about the same; a [sale] by auction of 30 bbls Western Mess Pork was [mad]e at $11 50 per bbl, 4 mos cr. Further private [sale]s Butter, about 300 kegs, at 8 a 12c per lb, for [shi]pping.

[S]alt. Nothing doing except small sales to supply [the] wants of the trade, at former prices.

[S]ugar. There have been two arrivals of new crop [from] Cuba since our last, of which about 500 boxes [have] been sold in lots to the trade, at 8 a 8½, soft [brow]n, fair quality, and some inferior at a less price; [500] boxes do, old crop, 7½c per lb, 6 mos.

[T]ea. There have been no sales of any consequence [dur]ing the past week.

[W]ool. No change, and sales limited.

FLOUR AND GRAIN MARKET.

[B]oston, Feb. 27. Flour. The market has [ha]d a downward tendency for all descriptions; the bulk [of] the sales this week being at a reduction on the last [quot]ations. Good common brands Genesee have been [sold] at $5 15 a 5 18, and in small parcels at 5 25 per [bbl]. Large sales Ohio have been made at $5. South[ern] common brands, are without demand. In bakers' [flou]r there has been considerable done, chiefly with [the d]ealers, comprising the following parcels:—300 [bbls] Georgetown, $5 50, 4 mos; 200 do do good, but [sour] garlic, 5 25; 300 do Ohio, by the Canal, extra, [5 5]0, short time; 300 do Baltimore, superior brands, [5 5]0 do do; 500 do Rochester, fancy brands, $5 31¼ [per] bbl, cash. There was a sale at Salem of 1000 bbls [Geor]getown, for exportation, $5½, 4 mos credit.

[G]rain. The slight indications of improvement no[ticed] at the close of the last report, disappeared on the [arri]val of a few cargoes, and prices are again at the [lowe]st point. Several small parcels have been taken [by t]he trade, from first hands, of yellow flat Corn, 51 a [52c], and white, 50c per bushel. Delaware Oats, 31 a [32c] per bushel. The market closes very languid.

[N]ew York, Feb. 24. Flour. The market is [dull], and without sales of any importance. Genesee [com]mon brands and flat hoop Ohio, 4 75; Georgetown [and] Howard St. are held at $5, but a lower rate would [be a]ccepted; 400 barrels Alexandria sold for export at [$4 ..]. Rye Flour without change.

[G]rain. The demand for Wheat continues limited; [Corn] plenty and dull; 6000 bushels North Carolina [and] Jersey Corn sold at 45c; 6400 bushels at 45½c [wei]ght, cash; a sale of 3000 bushels Northern Rye at [..]

[Oats]—The market is well supplied; sales are mostly [mad]e at 62½ a 69c per 100 lbs.

[P]hiladelphia, Feb. 20. Flour. Early in [the w]eek a sale of 6000 barrels for Liverpool market, [$4] 56¼; Rye is scarce and in demand at $3.

[G]rain continues dull with light receipts; a sale of [.. b]ushels Southern Wheat at 90c; 900 bushels [Sout]hern Rye at 59c; Corn, no change.

[B]altimore, Feb. 22. Flour. Some limited [sales] of Howard St. good common brands at 4 37½; [hold]ers are generally asking $4 44, but without finding [purc]hasers; City Mills is held at 4 65½ for standard, [and] 4 87½ for extra.

[G]rain. The market is bare of supplies, except [from] wagons, which bring 90c for prime; no sales of [..]; a cargo of Virginia Corn was sold 44c for white, [and] 45c for yellow; a cargo of Oats sold at 31c per [bush]el.

[C]harleston, S. C., Feb. 20. Flour. The [mar]ket continues dull, business having been confined to [smal]l parcels for home trade; Richmond has command[ed $]5½, and $6; Howard St. $5½ and 5½ per barrel.

[G]rain. The receipts for Corn are about 8,500 [bushe]ls North Carolina and Maryland, which are dis[posed] of at prices ranging from 50 to 59c per bushel, [accor]ding to quality.

[C]incinnati, Feb. 16. Flour. The receipts [are m]ostly by wagon, and consequently light. Flour [from] wagons commands 3 25; the largest sale from [store] 126 barrels of choice brand at $3 37; 3 25 may [be co]nsidered the standard price.

[Po]rk—Holders are firm at $10 50 for Mess; we [h]ear of no sales. Bulk Pork from wagons is sell[ing] at 3½ a 4c for a good article, in good order; infe[rior], 3c; good Lard is selling at 6¼ a 6½c.

[L]ouisville, Ky., Feb. 13. Flour. We hear [of s]mall sales from $3 50 to 3 75.

[G]rain. Wheat at the mills, 50c for new; 62½c for [old]. Corn and Oats at the river, 25c at retail.

[N]ew Orleans, Feb. 13. Flour. Since our [last] report, an unusual number of flat boats have ar[rived], which has increased the stock very considerably. [The] asking price since Monday morning has been [$4 0]0, but the highest sale that we have heard of is at [$4 2]0 for a lot of 700 bbls of a very superior quality, [sa]les from flat boats yesterday at $4 12½.

[Gra]in. Corn—The arrivals have not been heavy, [but] a fair demand exists. We notice no change in [price]s, which are 45 a 48c.

[Oa]ts remain firm at 30 a 33c.

[C]ATTLE AND MEAT MARKET.

[Br]ighton, Monday, Feb. 22. At market, 205 [Beef] Cattle, 615 Sheep, and 90 Swine.

[Ab]out 30 Beef Cattle and all the Swine have been [befor]e reported.

[Pr]ices—Beef Cattle—We advance our quotations to [corre]spond with sales. We noticed a beautiful Cow [from] Worcester County sold for about $109. We [quote] a few extra at $6 75 a $7; first quality, $6 25 [a 6] 50; third quality, $4 75 a $5 75.

[Sh]eep—Lots at $2 50, 3 50, 4 25, 4 75, and $5.

[Sw]ine—No lots were sold to peddle, and a very few were retailed from 4 to 5½c.

[N]ew York, Feb. 22. At market, 640 head of [Beef] Cattle, including 100 left over last week, 130 from [the S]outh, 120 from the East, and the balance from this [State]—and 1150 Sheep.

[Th]ere was a fair demand for Beef, and 540 head [were] taken at $7 a 9 50, averaging 8 25 per 100 lbs. Sheep were in good demand, and all taken at $3 a 4 50 for common, and $5 a 6 50 for good.

Philadelphia, Feb. 20. The market has been scantily supplied this week, there being no arrivals from the South or West; only about 200 fat cattle were offered which sold at $7 to $8, and extra, $8½; 162 Cows and Calves sold from $18 to $27; extra, $40; Springers, $16 a $23; Dry Cows, $10 a $16; 537 Hogs sold 5 a 5½c; extra, 5½c; 170 head left over; Sheep, 865 at market, which sold at $2 87 a 4 50; extra, $6.

Baltimore, Feb. 22. At the yards this morning 300 head of Beef Cattle were offered, and sales were made at an advance on last week's prices; the range of prices paid to-day 6 75 to $8 00 per 100 lbs for good to strictly prime quality; a few head were taken by speculators to go to the District of Columbia.—Live hogs are in full supply, and we quote these dull to-day at 5 50 a 5 75.

FANEUIL HALL MARKET.

Vegetables.

RETAIL PRICES.

Potatoes, per bushel	45	a	50
Sweet Potatoes, per bushel	1 25	a	1 50
Turnips, half peck	6	a	8
Carrots, per bushel	..	a	50
Beets, per bushel	50	a	60
Onions, yellow, per bunch	2½	a	3
" " " bushel	50	a	62½
Marrow Squashes, per lb	5	a	6
Cauliflowers, each	12	a	25
Parsley, half peck	75	a	1 00
Celery, per root	6	a	12½
Cabbages, each	4	a	6
Horseradish, per lb	8	a	10
Lettuce, per head	..	a	12½
Radishes, per bunch	..	a	12½

Fruit.

Apples, per bushel	75	a	1 00
Apples, extra, per bush	1 50	a	2 00
Pears, per bushel	2 00	a	2 50
Cranberries, per bushel	1 75	a	2 00
Grapes, Foreign, per lb	20	a	25
Lemons, per doz	17	a	20
Oranges, " "	25	a	50
Dried Apples, per lb	4	a	5
Walnuts, per bushel	2 00	a	2 50
Chestnuts, per bushel	2 00	a	2 50
Beans, dried, white, per bush	1 75	a	2 00

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Butter, lump, per lb	17	a	22
" firkin	18	a	20
Cheese, new milk, per lb	7	a	9
" four meal	5	a	7
Eggs, per dozen	..	a	16
Beef, fresh, per lb	6	a	12½
Do corned	6	a	8
Do smoked	..	a	12½
Beef Tallow, per lb	9	a	10
Pork, whole hogs	5	a	6½
Pigs, roasting, per lb	9	a	10
Pork, fresh	6	a	8
" salted	8	a	9
Hams, Boston, per lb	9½	a	12½
" Western, do do	..	a	..
Lard, best, per lb	9	a	10
" Western, per keg	..	a	..
Tripe, per lb	8	a	10
Pigs Feet, per lb	..	a	8
Veal	6	a	12½
Whole Calves	5	a	8
Chickens, per lb	12	a	16
Turkeys, per lb	10	a	15
Pigeons, per dozen	..	a	..
Mutton, per lb	6	a	12½
Lamb, per lb	..	a	..

SEED MARKET.

Mustard Seed, brown, per bag	10 00	a	..
" " white, per bag	10 00	a	..
Hemp Seed, per bushel	..	a	2 00
Canary Seed, " "	3 00	a	4 00
Flax Seed, per bushel	1 37	a	1 50
" " American, do do	..	a	..
Clover, Northern, per pound	12	a	12½
" Southern, " "	9	a	10
" Foreign, " "	..	a	12
" White Dutch, per lb	20	a	25
" Lucerne, or French	33	a	..
Timothy, or Herds Grass, bush	..	a	4 00
Red Top, bushel	..	a	1 50
" Southern, bush	60	a	70
Orchard Grass, "	2 50	a	..
Millet "	2 00	a	2 50
Buckwheat "	1 25	a	1 50

COAL AND WOOD MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

White Ash, per 2000 lbs	9 50	a	10 00
Newcastle, do	11 00	a	12 00
Orrel, do	11 00	a	12 00
Sydney, do	9 00	a	10 00
Peach Orchard, do do	10 00	a	..
Peach Mountain, do do	10 00	a	..
Coke, per chaldron	..	a	6 50
Charcoal, per basket	32	a	37
Eastern Wood, dry, per cord	..	a	7 00
Ordinary do do, do do	..	a	5 00
Country do, do do	7 00	a	8 00

HIDE MARKET.

Buenos Ayres, dry hide per lb	13	a	14
Pernambuco, dry salted	10	a	11
Rio Grande	13	a	14
St. Salvador	..	a	..
Maranham	..	a	..
California	..	a	..
West-Indian	11	a	12
African	13	a	15
Green, slaughtered	5½	a	5½
Calcutta, cow, green salted	75	a	1 30
" " " light	..	a	..
" dry	75	a	1 00

LEATHER MARKET.

Philad., best tannage, per lb	30	a	32
" country, per lb	27	a	29
Baltimore, city tannage	29	a	30
" dry hide	23	a	25
New York, red, light	24	a	25
" " middling	21	a	22
" " overweight	18	a	20
Boston, " slaughter	22	a	23
" dry hide	21	a	22
Slaughter Upper in the rough	..	a	24

WOOL MARKET.

American, common to ¼ blood	35	a	37
" " " ½ "	36	a	40
" " " ¾ "	44	a	46
Pulled Wool, superfine	43	a	46
No. 1, Lambs'	37	a	42
No. 2, "	26	a	30
No. 3, "	18	a	20

LIME MARKET.

Thomaston, per cask	80	a	90
Camden	75	a	80
L'Etang, St. George Co's	..	a	..
white lump	1 12	a	1 25
" 2d quality	..	a	1 00
" common	75	a	80

HAY MARKET.

Eastern Screwed, per ton	13 00	a	14 00
Good Country, per hundred	85	a	90
Straw	45	a	50

HOP MARKET.

1st sort, Mass. 1840, per lb	35	a	37
2d " " "	..	a	..

PLASTER PARIS.

Per ton, 220 lbs, cash	2 50	a	2 75

C. W. Brabrook,

FURNITURE AND FEATHER WAREHOUSE,

No. 2, Union St., (opposite Ann St.,) Boston.

CONSTANTLY on hand, a good assortment of **Feathers, Mattresses, Chairs, Sofas, Tables, Bedsteads, Looking Glasses, Carpets,** &c. &c., all of substantial quality, cheap for cash or credit.

☞ Boots, Shoes, W. I. Goods, Clothing, Hard Ware, Cotton Goods, with many kinds of Country Produce, and other articles of merchandise, received in exchange for Furniture and Feathers. 12 mo—oct7

Straw Braid Wanted.

500,000 YARDS of Nice Straw **Braid** wanted by E. A. & G. E. CLARK, for which the highest price will be paid in goods, at the lowest cash prices.

Framingham, Jan. 23, 1841. 4w

Jayne's Hair Tonic,

For the Growth, Preservation, and Restoration of the Hair.

THIS is an excellent article, and has in numerous instances produced a fine growth of Hair on the heads of persons who had been bald for years.

The following communication from the Rev. Professor Eaton, of Hamilton College, New York, in addition to hundreds of others equally respectable, should remove the doubts of every reasonable person of the uniform and singular efficacy of Jayne's Hair Tonic.

HAMILTON, N. Y. Feb. 15th, 1840.

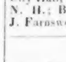
Dr. D. Jayne—Dear Sir: I cannot say my hair is restored, but I can say that it appears to be in as rapid a process of restoration as could reasonably be expected. I had not finished the first bottle, before a decided change was manifest over the bald part of my head to which it was applied. A new growth of fine glossy hair, much like that of an infant appeared, and has continued to increase, and I have had it cut two or three times. I have recently commenced upon the third bottle, but have been a good deal irregular in the use of the "Tonic" from the first, and from this cause I apprehend that the effect is at present less than it otherwise would have been.

I began the use of the Tonic with little or no faith that it would ever be successful on my head, though I felt entire confidence in your statements of what it had done to others, and I was as much surprised as delighted, when I saw the effect. You recollect the appearance of my head when in your office. I assure you the hair has been nearly, if not quite an inch long at the times I have had it cut, on those parts which were nearly destitute of any when you saw me. It was, however, very fine, though quite thick. I am flushed with sanguine hopes of final success in the diligent use of your Tonic, which (amidst all the HAIR HUMBUGS which have been advertised in the papers,) I am constrained to believe is what it claims to be, and that it WILL MAKE THE HAIR GROW, and no mistake, at least on some heads. GEO. W. EATON,

Professor in the Hamilton Literary and Theological Seminary.

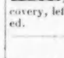
For sale Wholesale and Retail by SYMONDS & WHEELER, agents for Dr. D. Jayne, No. 231, Washington St., under Marlboro' Hotel, and SOLOMON CARTER, corner of Hanover and Portland streets, Boston. Also by S. Kidder & Co. Charlestown; Henry White, Roxbury; Christopher P. Skelton, corner of Merrimac and John streets, and G. H. Carlton & Co., City Hall, Lowell; J. H. Marshall & Co., Nashua, N. H.; B. W. Williams, Main St. Taunton; and T. J. Farnsworth, Haverhill. 6mo—dec5

Lost,



About four weeks since, a black Newfoundland **Dog,** with a white spot on the breast. Any information, which may lead to his recovery, left at this Office, will be handsomely rewarded. 3t*—feb27

Dog Lost.



A large, young, black Newfoundland **Dog,** with a white chest; had on when missed a chain collar, with the owner's name and address. A suitable reward for the dog, or any direct information respecting him, will be paid on application at 32 Summer St., or at T. Gordon's stable, Arch St. feb20—3w*

For Sale,

A valuable Farm, in the pleasant town of Springfield, Mass. and possession given the first of April—lying at the North end of the village, on Main street, on the Post Road, about 40 rods North and in view of the great Western Railroad; where are good schools, with every desirable accommodation for a pleasant residence: containing about 90 acres of choice land, 26 of which are intervale, with lasting water in each lot, and a good supply of fruit. The buildings are a large two-story house, well finished—three barns,—corn, wood, chaise, and ice house, work-shop, granary, &c. &c, all in good repair, and will be sold with part or all the land, as may be desired.

Terms of payment satisfactory to the purchaser.

Springfield, Feb. 20—3w* THOMAS BOND.

Farms at Auction.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, unless previously disposed of, on Saturday, the 6th of March next, at the house of D. Brigham in Westborough, at one o'clock, P. M., a **Farm,** situated in the easterly part of Grafton, and partly in Westborough, known as the "Jo Whitney" Farm, comprising 85 acres of most excellent Land, with buildings. Said farm is well divided into mowing, tillage, and pasturage, and is well wooded and watered. Also, at the same time and place, a Farm situated in Westborough, about one mile from the centre, known as the "Whittemore place," consisting of 42 acres of land with buildings.

The above sale will be made on account of estate of late C. Parkman, Esq., deceased.

C. B. PARKMAN, Executor.

Westborough, Feb. 10. 3w—feb20

Farm for Sale.

SITUATED in the town of Medway, on the road leading from the Factory Village to Holliston, and about one mile from the former place. Said **Farm** contains about 35 acres of mowing and pasture lands, well watered with springs, and well fenced, principally with stone wall. The buildings are almost new, consisting of a **House,** 32 by 28, well finished, a **Barn,** 20 by 30, a **Carpenter's shop,** 20 by 14. The whole will be sold low, and payment made easy. For further information enquire of the subscriber, on the premises. DAVID CLARKE.

jan23—4w

Deer Island.

TO BE LET, that valuable Island, with all the buildings, known as **Deer Island,** belonging to the City of Boston. The land is in a good state of cultivation, and the buildings will be put in good repair. The dwelling house and buildings connected with it are well calculated for the accommodation of boarders, or for a public house. For terms, &c., apply at the Mayor's Office, City Hall.

THOMAS HUNTING, } Committee.
S. G. SHIPLEY, }

Boston, Feb. 2, 1841. 8w—feb6

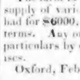
Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the **Farm** on which he now resides, situated in the easterly part of Oxford, about two miles from the Railroad Depot and centre of the town, well known as one of the best in the vicinity. Said farm contains about 200 acres of land, nearly all of which is of first rate quality, and almost wholly fenced with good stone wall; about 40 acres of said farm is wood and timber land, the residue is well apportioned for the various purposes of agriculture; the tillage and mowing lots lay very compact, and nearly equi distant from the buildings, not exceeding 50 rods to any lot. The buildings are a large two story House, 55 by 30 feet, commodious for two families, with a large Wood House adjoining, three Barns, making in all over 130 by the average width of 30 feet, with a large Granary and Shed connecting the same; a large Carriage House and Shed connected, Hog House, Ash House, &c. &c., all in good repair.

The farm is well watered in all parts, and has a good supply of various kinds of fruit. The whole may be had for $6000, or any part in that proportion, on liberal terms. Any one wishing to purchase can learn further particulars by calling on the Subscriber, on the premises. STEPHEN DAVIS.

Oxford, Feb. 13, 1841. tf

Farm to be Let.



TO BE LET, for one or more years, with the buildings thereon, a large and first rate **Farm,** situated in Chelsea, near the Meeting house—containing 400 acres. The whole of the land is of the best quality, and very productive. It has been occupied for several years, in part, as a milk Farm. For this purpose it is very advantageously situated, the distance to the city being only 3½ miles by the way of East Boston,—to the Ferry, at Chelsea, but 2 miles. For terms apply to B. WELLES, over No. 31, State St.

feb13—4w

Window Blinds, &c.

MR. M. McINTOSH is ready to execute all orders that the public may favor him with in his line of business, at the shortest notice. **Window Blinds** will be made to order at one dollar per window, the size ranging anywhere within bounds, and will warrant them equal in every particular to those manufactured elsewhere.

Hinges, Fastenings, and **Screws,** kept constantly on hand, and will be sold lower than they can be bought at any other establishment in the New England States.

All orders addressed to him will be promptly and personally attended to.

Needham, January, 1841. ep6m—jan16

Pure Blooded Berkshire Pigs.

FOR sale, a **Boar** and **Sow**, about one year old, from Bement of Albany; may be seen at the stable of Loring & Pray, Devonshire St.

feb 13—3w

Ploughs!! Ploughs!!

THE Subscriber continues to manufacture **Ploughs** of Prouty & Mears, and Hitchcock's Patents, together with repairs for the same, which he will warrant equal to any in the market. He keeps constantly and for sale all sizes of the above named **Ploughs, Cultivators, &c.,** and should be happy to receive a share of public patronage.

AMOS SHED.

Chelmsford, Feb. 9, 1841. tf—feb13

Poudrette.

THE **New York Poudrette Company** offer this valuable article to Farmers, Gardeners, and Florists, who desire a cheap and convenient fertilizer, that contains no foul seeds. It is inodorous, and may be carried on board of vessels or steamboats, in barrels or bags, without offence.

It has been used by many farmers on Long Island, for three successive seasons; and during the past season also, used extensively in New Jersey and some parts of New England—and in all cases where reports have reached us, with entire satisfaction.

A small pamphlet has recently been published, containing letters and statements from those who have used Poudrette prepared by this company—in which are many interesting facts in relation to the manner of applying it, and also as to its relative value with other manures.

This Company was incorporated by an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, in May, 1839, for 20 years. SHARES in the Company are *one hundred dollars* each, which entitle the holder to *one hundred bushels* of Poudrette annually, during the term of the charter, *unexpired*, as a *dividend* or *return* for his investment; which, when received, will be in full of all claims on the Company. The dividends are payable fifty bushels *each spring* and *fall*, annually.

Present price of Poudrette 35 cents a bushel—*heaper measure*—and at *this* price, the shareholder will receive back his investment, with *ten* per cent. interest, every four years. The price will more probably be *higher* than lower, as the demand increases.

☞ A few shares may yet be had at their par value —which will be entitled to a Spring dividend—on application to the subscriber, at the office of the Company, 120 *Nassau street*; or on the receipt of one hundred dollars by mail, a certificate will be made out, and forwarded according to direction, the same as if the applicant was present.

Shareholders furnish their own bags, or barrels, but their dividends are to be delivered on board of vessel in this city—free of cartage. Purchasers will be charged *extra* for barrels, or bags, but not for cartage, except when two or three barrels only are ordered.

Poudrette is estimated by some as 1 to 14 of yard, or stable manure; and by others as 1 to 16 or 20. Some use *half* a gill, others a *gill*, and others a *gill and a half* to the hill of corn. Some use 25, others 35, and others 40 bushels to the acre of wheat. I should recommend a *gill and a half* to the hill of corn,—a part to be put *in the hill*, at planting, and a part to be put on at *broad cast*, and worked in with the cultivator and hoe, at the second hoeing; and also 30 or 35 bushels to the acre of wheat—one half at sowing, to give it a vigorous start, and the other half in the spring. This depends, however, upon the condition of the land—some requiring more, and others not so much.

*** Any gentleman desirous to make an experiment to satisfy himself as to its value, can obtain *one* barrel, containing *four bushels*, by inclosing, *free of postage*, *two* dollars, or three barrels for *five* dollars, or six barrels for *ten* dollars, carefully put up, marked and forwarded according to direction. A pamphlet will be sent to any person who desires one.

D. K. MINOR, 120 Nassau street, up stairs.

N. B. It is to be distinctly understood, that this Company is in no way connected with the "*Urate and Poudrette* Company," or "*Lodi Manufacturing* Company" of *Anthony Dey* & *Peter Barthelemy*, on the New Jersey Meadows. 9w—feb20

Library of Health,

AND **Teacher on the Human Constitution,** 1841, edited by Dr. Wm. A. Alcott, Author of the Young Husband, Young Wife, Young Mother, Young Woman's Guide, Young Man's Guide, House I Live In, &c., Seventh Volume, Published Monthly—Price $2 a year, in advance, Six copies for $5.

This Family Periodical, having been sustained six years, notwithstanding the commercial embarrassments, may now be considered upon a firm basis. The first number of the Seventh Volume was published on the first of January; and no pains will be spared to render this volume at least as valuable as those of the preceding years, which have been recommended by the Press and many of our most esteemed citizens, as indispensable to every family.

This work discusses, in a familiar manner, all subjects connected with Physical Education and self-management. It treats on the connection of Light, Air, Temperature, Cleanliness, Exercise, Sleep, Food, Drink, Climate, the Passions, Affections, &c., with Health Happiness and Longevity. The work is pledged to support no system, nor set of principles, any farther than that system and those principles can be proved to be based on the laws of Physiology and revealed truth, and on human experience.

The work has been approved by George Combe, author of the "Constitution of Man," as well as by a large number of distinguished men of this country.

The following recommendation received from Dr. John C. Warren:

"The [Library of Health] is, in my opinion, an excellent publication. It seems to be well adapted to aid in the great reform in habits and customs which is now going on in this country and Great Britain; and which, it may be hoped, will extend to other parts of the world. I beg leave to recommend this little work to all who are desirous of promoting their health of body and tranquillity of mind."

Many of the most respectable journals in the country have also given their testimony in its favor. The following are a very few of them:

Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, Annals of Education, Abbot's Religious Magazine, Boston Recorder, Christian Register, Zion's Herald, Christian Watchman, Boston Mercantile Journal, Baltimore Atheneum, New York Farmer.

☞ The six completed volumes can now be had, bound in neat style for the library. Their market worth is steadily increasing, from the fact that complete sets cannot long be furnished. Published by GEO. W. LIGHT, 1 Cornhill, Boston. 3w—feb20

Bone Mills.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, **Bone Mills** on a new and improved plan, which will grind 200 bushels per day, and make it the proper fineness. They can be put up with small expense, and require but little room.

They can be easily kept in repair, and are not liable to break with the roughest usage.

They may be used for grinding Barilla and will do the work in the best manner.

Oyster Shells, Plaster, Soap Stone, Bricks, Bark, &c. may be ground by them. Price, $200. They require about as much power as a small run of mill stones to be used to advantage, and can, if necessary, be driven by horse power.

Those who wish to purchase can direct to WILLIAM APLIN, No. 14½, Westminster St., Providence, R. I., or to the Subscriber.

Ground bones constantly on hand and for sale.

WILLIAM CHACE.

Providence, R. I., Feb. 9, 1841. 6w—feb13

Union Hotel---Brighton.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that the old Mansion House near the cattle Market has been thoroughly repaired and newly fitted and furnished, and he has opened it under the above name, where he pledges himself to spare no pains nor expense to make every one "*at home*" who may favor him with their patronage.

nov28—tf JOHN DAVIS.

Pure Sperm Oil,

E. T. HASTINGS & CO., 101 State St., have for sale, at WHOLESALE or RETAIL, Winter, Spring, and Fall Strained LAMP OIL, of first quality. Oil Canisters of various sizes. Oil sent to any part of the city free of expense. 1y oct 24

Paris Gloves.

A SPLENDID ARTICLE, large sizes; for sale by J. M. SHERBURNE, 42, Washington Street.

may9

Seed Store and Agricultural

Warehouse,

☞ 7 Merchants' Row, near State Street. ☜

HOVEY & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, GARDEN AND GRASS SEEDS, PLANTS, &c.

HAVE now completed their stock of **Seeds** for 1841, comprising the largest and finest assortment to be found in New England. The Seeds are all raised expressly for us by experienced growers, and are warranted of the growth of 1840 and of the *best quality*. Particular pains have been taken in the selection of Sugar Beet, Long Blood Beet, Carrots, Ruta Baga, Turnips, Cabbages, &c., and purchasers may rely upon the genuineness of the Seeds. A few of the more important kinds are annexed:—

Sugar Beet and Blood Beet,	Brown Corn,
Mangel Wurtzel,	Early and Late Peas,
Carrots and Parsnips,	Early and Late Beans,
Ruta Baga and Turnips,	Summer Squashes,
Red and White Onions,	Winter Squashes,
Cabbages, Cauliflowers, &c	Cucumbers and Melons,
New White Carrot,	Tomato, Egg Plant, &c.
	Pot & Sweet Herb Seeds.

—ALSO—

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Cultivators, (2 sizes,)	Hedge Shears, Billhooks,
Prouty & Mears' Ploughs,	Garden Trowels, Syringes
Seed Sowers, (2 patterns)	Scythes, Sickles, &c.
Hay and Straw Cutters,	Pruning Knives and Saws,
Harrows,	Garden Implements, all kinds,
Shovels, Spades & Forks,	
Tree & Bush Pullers,	Patridges Patent Forks,
Sugar Mills,	Axes and Hatchets,
Corn Shellers,	Trace Chains,
Paint Mills,	Ox Yokes and Bows,
Sausage Machine,	Pick Axes,
Cheese Presses,	Iron Bars & Post Spoons.
Hoes, Rakes and Scaffles,	

400 varieties of FLOWER SEEDS, including, in addition to the most superb Double German Asters, Balsams, Rocket Larkspurs, &c. cultivated at our own garden, every *new* annual to be had in London, worthy a place in the Bower garden. 20 kinds put up in a box, $100

GRASS SEED, RED and WHITE CLOVER, Lucerne, Millet, Fowl Meadow Grass, Barley, Spring Rye, Wheat, &c. of the best quality.

SEEDS put up in boxes, of various sizes, from $5 to $50 each, all ready for retail; every kind neatly labelled with the name, and *practical* directions for their cultivation, and a liberal discount made to purchasers.

GRAPE VINES of all kinds from 50 cents to $1 00 each.

RHUBARB AND ASPARAGUS roots of the finest quality.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS, 6 kinds, including Hovey's new Seedling, the largest variety cultivated, the fruit varying from 5 to 6 inches in circumference.

RASPBERRY AND CURRANT bushes of all kinds.

ORNAMENTAL TREES and Shrubs, Greenhouse Plants, Herbaceous Plants, &c.

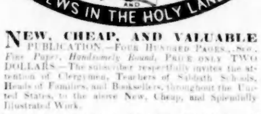
DAHLIAS, embracing a collection of more than 200 varieties, the choicest in New England.

FRUIT TREES of all sorts, apples, pears, peaches, &c.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL Books of all kinds.

Seeds packed so as to be safely transported to any part of the world. Catalogues of Seeds, Trees, Dahlias, &c. *gratis*, on application. HOVEY & CO.

f13—y



NEW, CHEAP, AND VALUABLE PUBLICATION.—FOUR HUNDRED PAGES, 8vo. *Fine Paper, Handsomely Bound,* PRICE ONLY TWO DOLLARS.—The subscriber respectfully invites the attention of Clergymen, Teachers of Sabbath Schools, Heads of Families, and Booksellers, throughout the United States, to the above New, Cheap, and Splendidly Illustrated Work.

Numerous testimonials, like the following, can be produced.

From the REV. SPENCER H. CONE, *President of the American and Foreign Bible Society.*

Accept
my sincere
thanks for a copy of
your PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE BIBLE. I have looked
it over with much pleasure. The work is handsomely executed, and not only contains many interesting
facts, and correct representations of men and
manners in the East, but is also offered
at a price *unusually low*. My
hope is that it may obtain extensive
patronage.

☞ A Circular containing a few of the numerous notices and recommendations which the work has received, has been published, and will be furnished to all GRATUITOUSLY, at the abovementioned place. In this sheet, the guiding principles, objects, and plan of the book are fully set forth, and are detailed at greater length than could be done within the limits of an ordinary advertisement.

A liberal discount made to wholesale purchasers or agents.

Any information can be obtained by addressing letters (*post paid*) to the Publishers, 133½ Washington St., Boston. Published by

dec26—eop6t SAXTON & PEIRCE.

Hernia or Rupture--Trusses Applied.

THE Subscriber gives notice that being acquainted with the *Anatomy of Hernia or Rupture*, he will attend to the *applying* of Dr. Fletcher's highly recommended **Truss**, for *Umbilical*, single or double *Inguinal*, *Ventro Inguinal*, and *Femoral Hernia or Rupture*. This *Truss* has received the unqualified approbation of eminent *Surgical* and *Medical* practitioners, among which are the certificates of Drs. Warren, Hayward, and Walker, in addition to many other respectable testimonials, which can be seen, relative to its practical utility, and adaptation to the *Ruptured* parts. *Blocks* or *Pads*, of any required shape, can be attached to this Truss, and changed without delay. The purchaser can be furnished with any form or force of spring, as circumstances or employment may require. This Truss is warranted to keep up the Ruptured parts, and effect *radical cure* in every case that admits of such a result. Should there be any deficiency, the payment will be *refunded*. Persons in need of such an instrument can *retire* to a separate apartment and receive suitable attention, free of *extra expense*. Physicians residing in the *country* can have their orders duly attended to, and receive *printed* directions for applying the Truss, by sending the dimensions around, and stating the kind of *Hernia*, and what the extent of the Ruptured parts—also, their preference to *Blocks* or *Pads*—their choice of spring—whether forcible or yielding. An assortment of Trusses suitable for children. A liberal discount will be made to wholesale purchasers.

feb6—eop3m EDWARD FRANCIS,
No. 16 Howard, near Court St.

Farm for Sale,

SITUATED in the easterly part of Westborough, containing about 130 acres of **Land,** on the road leading from Westborough to Framingham and Unionville, also on the Railroad, with a good water privilege on the same, with good Buildings, well Wooded and Watered, with a good supply of **Fruit Trees.** For further information enquire of the Subscriber on the premises. LUTHER FAY.

feb6—6w*

William A. Holland,

15 Dock Square, opposite Elm St., Boston,

HAS constantly on hand Muskets, Pistols, Double and Single Barrel Fowling Pieces, Powder, Shot, Balls, Percussion Caps, Game Bags, Gun Wadding, &c. &c., all at the lowest cash prices. 4w—feb20

The Practical Farmer,

CONTAINING the Agricultural matter of the Cultivator for the year 1839, neatly printed in 8 vo size, containing three hundred pages at the low price of 75 cents. For sale at this office. tf—jun6

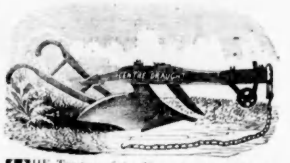
Mole Skin Hats.

A GOOD assortment of the newest Fashions; for sale very cheap, by

J. M. SHERBURNE.
No. 42, Washington Street.

may 9

Premium Ploughs.



THE Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultura[l] Society, considering the importance of the Plough, appointed a public trial or Ploughing Match, and invited mechanics and others throughout the Union to compete for the following prizes, viz.

"For the best Plough that will turn the sod over and lay it in flat; regard to be had to the strength of the Plough, easiness of draft, excellence of the work it performs, and its cheapness," $100

For the best Plough that shall lay the sod on edge or obliquely, and not flat; regard being had to the above qualities, $75

On the 13th and 14th inst, a severely contested trial of 17 Ploughs took place at Worcester; on the 14th the judges awarded to

PROUTY & MEARS, OF BOSTON,

The Premium of $100,

for the best Plough to turn the furrow over flat.

Charles Howard, of Hingham, the premium of $75 for best Plough to set the furrows on edge.

The Subscribers feel it their duty to state that they continue to manufacture Prouty & Mears' **Patent Centre Draft Plough,** to which the premium of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS was awarded, and shall endeavor to hold themselves in readiness to supply orders with articles worthy the high commendation they have received. D. PROUTY & CO

Farmers' Warehouse, Nos. 19 & 20 North Market Street, Boston. oct.24—y

Cure for Rupture.

A Patented Improved Instrument

IS now for sale in Boston, for the cure of **Rupture** or **Hernia.** In all cases where it does not secure the Rupture, and is not perfectly easy to the patient, the money will be returned. In many cases it will effect a cure. Please call and examine the certificates from fifteen of the first physicians in the country; also many certificates from those who have been cured—one in particular, Mr. E. D. Woodward, who had been afflicted for nine years, which was a remarkable case; after wearing it a few weeks it effected a perfect cure; he then sold it to Mr. Elisha Steel, an old gentleman of 60, who expected only temporary relief, but to his astonishment it effected a cure. It is the best article now in use. Price, $3½ and $4. Also, the same article for infants and youths. For sale only at WM. BROWN'S, druggist, corner of Elliot and Washington Sts., Boston. Also for sale, **Trusses** of six different manufactories—price $1 50 to $2 50. Please call and examine before you purchase. Those who are not in immediate want will find it to their advantage to preserve the advertisement. A room is furnished to apply the instrument.

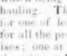
feb6—ep6m

Farm and Tavern.

FOR SALE or EXCHANGE, a valuable **Farm,** containing 150 acres of Upland and Marsh; a great part of it is first rate farming lands, situated in Chelsea, bounded about half a mile on Chelsea Beach, distant four miles from Boston by the Turnpike, and about ten minutes ride by the Eastern Railroad, which runs through a part of it; the situation is one of the best in the vicinity of Boston for a **Public House,** for which it has been occupied for some years, and with a good run of custom, and with some improvement can be made very profitable; there is an abundant supply of sea manure that comes on the beach, and but a short distance to haul it; there is also a large quantity of Sand on the premises, suitable for all Mason work, which being near the city, would pay a team well for hauling. The above Farm would be sold or exchanged for one of less value. There are two good markets for all the produce that could be raised upon the premises; one at Winnisimmet village, about two miles, the other at East Boston. Apply to JOHN FENNO, Chelsea.

Chelsea, January 12, 1841. tf—jan16

Tavern and Farm For Sale.



THAT old and well known tavern stand and Farm, owned and occupied by the late Maj. J. Atherton, situated in Milton, on the Mail Road from Boston to Taunton, consisting of about sixty acres of excellent land, well watered, and proportioned to tillage, mowing pasture and orcharding, with about thirty acres of valuable woodland, and five acres of salt marsh. The House is large and convenient and in good repair, with Barn and convenient out-buildings, and a never failing well of water. It is altogether one of the most desirable places in the vicinity of Boston for a public House, having been occupied as such for a century.

Conditions liberal. Farther particulars may be had on application to Elijah Atherton, Stoughton, Charles Breillee, No. 12 School St. Boston, or E. G. Tucker, opposite the premises.

Milton, Oct. 24, 1840. tf.

To Builders.

THE Subscriber having taken the wharf formerly occupied by T. H. Holland, on Front St., a few rods above the Worcester Railroad, will keep constantly on hand a very general assortment of all kinds of Lumber used in building, which is offered at the very lowest rates for cash or undoubted credit.

Now on hand a prime assortment of seasoned No. 2, 3, and 4 Pine Boards, and 1¼ to 2½ inch imensions.

Also, Ton and Ranging Timber; Spruce Joists, Boards and Plank; extra clear Clapboards; Pine and Cedar Shingles, Laths, Fence Pickets, etc. etc.

Builders or other consumers of Lumber will find it for their advantage to call as above before purchasing elsewhere.

Timber of almost every dimension will be furnished at short notice. J. K. MILLER.

oct17— y

Neck Stock Manufactory.

J. M. SHERBUNE, 42 Washington St., Boston, offers for sale a great variety, comprising upwards of ten different kinds of light and dark colored Summer STOCKS, made of Silk and Bristles. Very thin and easy SATIN STOCKS, made on Silk frames. All the above Stocks are very light and comfortable for Summer wear. They are made by experienced makers, under the immediate superintendence of Mr. S., and he can confidently assure his friends and customers, that for beauty of workmanship and excellence of material, they are not to be surpassed by any found in the city.

Also, a large assortment of very fine DICKEYS and BOSOMS; low priced STOCKS, of all kinds, for the country trade.

☞ STOCKS made to order at two hours notice.

may 9 y

Bolting Cloths and Burr Mill Stones.

B. F. WHITE, No. 77 Milk Street, Boston, imports direct from the manufacturers, and keeps constantly for sale, an extensive assortment of all kinds of **Bolting Cloths,** warranted best quality. Millers can be supplied at lower prices than at any other place in the United States. Also, **Burr Mill Stones.**

dec12 6mo

Cultivator's Almanac, for 1841.

THE **Cultivator's Almanac** and **CABINET OF AGRICULTURAL KNOWLEDGE**, for the year 1841, 124 pages. This is beyond question, for the purpose intended, the best Almanac ever published. For sale at THIS OFFICE. tf dec12

Ploughs.

JUST received and for sale an extensive assortmen[t] of Prouty & Mears' Celebrated Centre Draught, Green Sward and other PLOUGHS. Also, expanding CULTIVATORS of the most approved construction.

E. H. WARREN.

Framingham, April 11, 1840. tf ap11

Bear's Oil Labels.

ON hand and for sale at this office, a few thousand Bear's Oil Labels, of various colors, from a new plate, of the best style. O. BREWER.

Lemon Syrup Labels

NEATLY printed in two colors, for sa[le at this of]fice.

POETRY.

Hope.

TRANSLATED FROM SCHILLER.

Fondly and ever men speak and dream
  Of the brighter days to come—
In search of those day's golden gleam
  With wearyless pace they roam.
Ah, the old world's youth renewed may be,
Yet man will still look to futurity!

Hope soothed his first steps in the world of woe—
  O'er the child did her pinions wave,
Hope cheered the youth with her magic glow,
  And sleeps not in the gray-beard's grave.
His wearisome path may be closed in gloom,
But the tree of Hope overshadows the tomb.

It is no idle, no wayward thought
  From the dreamer's brain that springs;
To the secret heart is the knowledge brought,
  We are born for higher things!
Rest, heart! in Faith and Hope, and pray—
The still small voice will not betray!

'Notes on European Agriculture.'

Under this title, an intelligent writer in the Charleston Southern Cabinet, has published a series of papers on the agriculture of the various European countries, which are of a most interesting character, as showing the principal points in which their farming differs from ours, and the various ways in which ours is susceptible of improvement. We can give only a few extracts, where we should be pleased to quote columns.

Of Scotch farming, he says: "A farmer by the name of Thomas Oliver, residing five or six miles from Edinburg, leased a farm for the last twenty years of 150 acres, paying annually a rent of 10 guineas per acre ($7,500) on which he raised hay, grain, and vegetables for the market of Edinburg. This lease he has recently renewed for fifteen years (the usual time to which leases run) on the same terms, and from a poor man he has become independent in his circumstances, and now rides in his carriage. What American farmer could make a profit that would enable him to pay such an enormous rent? All may be accounted for on the principle of judicious management, and careful industrious cultivation."

Good management and good cultivation, will doubtless perform wonders, but we think there are other causes operating to prevent the farmer of this country realizing the profits of the old, and of these the two most prominent are the difference in the price of labor, and the difference in the price of products between that country and this. These two items are of vast importance in an estimate of comparative profits, and we have reason to think are too frequently overlooked by travellers and others.

He gives the following lively and just picture of the agricultural Fairs in some parts of Germany; and there is no truth more conclusively proved, than that an improved agriculture and fairs usually accompany each other.

"On the continent, especially in Germany, their annual fairs bring together the farmers and peasants of all the surrounding country, where their ambition and industry are stimulated by a variety of *fetes*, the distribution of prizes to successful competitors; and while princes, dukes, and barons are engaged in awarding prizes to those who have been most successful in the cultivation of grains and cattle, their lovely wives are occupied in a humbler, but much more lively scene, in complimenting and distributing premiums to the industrious housewife, for her fine specimens of fruit—her butter and cheese—her linen cloths, weaving, knitting, and other manufactures. I have no doubt I shall be ridiculed for my want of taste, when I state, that to me, the Grand Dutchess of Baden, presenting a silver cup to a peasant girl, before an assembled crowd of farmers and nobility, for the finest specimen of manufactured gloves, was a more interesting sight than that of the gay Queen Victoria racing through St. James Park, with fifty fools at her heels, striving not to be distanced by their lovely mistress."

Speaking of the great attention paid to seeds in Europe, and the necessity there is for this where good crops are expected, and the extended nature and importance of the seedsman's occupation, he remarks: "I noticed at Edinburg, in the collection of Lawson and Son, Seedsmen and Nurserymen to the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, 83 varieties of wheat, 62 of peas, 51 of turnips, 146 of potatoes, and an immense number of species and varieties of the grape."

To England he awards the palm of high and neat cultivation, 'its neat cottages adorned by the eglantine, honey-suckle, and ivy, chequered here and there by the park and lordly palace, rendered the whole land a picturesque garden.' The soil of Belgium is better than the English generally, and the excellence of the wheat of Denmark surprised and gratified him. To the grumblers about our country and its institutions, we recommend his remarks on the taxes and grinding oppressions of the old world, and think the result will be the same that the sight of these things were on him, a more fervent attachment to our Republic and our American home. [Albany Cultivator.

VERMONT ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE. We learn from the St. Johnsbury Caledonian, that so numerous have been the applications for admission to the benefits of this institution, the present building is too small to accomodate them, and the Trustees have resolved to add another wing to the building. This Asylum is fast gaining popular favor, and is now considered one of the best Insane Retreats in the country. Dr. W. H. Rockwell is the Superintendent, and a man well qualified for the station.

STEAMBOAT SUNK. The steamboat Wilmington is sunk at Satartia. She was freighted with cotton, a part of which, it is thought, will be saved. The boat will be a total loss.

Massachusetts Legislature.

FRIDAY, Feb 19. *In the Senate.* Petitions were presented and referred.

Of Abisha Larned an others, for incorporation for manufacturing purposes—and of the Ocean Steam Packet, Co., for an increase of capital.

Mr. Parker from a Select Com. reported that the bill concerning poll taxes ought not to pass, and on motion of Mr. Whitmarsh, said bill was recommitted.

The bill to exempt laborers' wages from the Trustee Process, was assigned for consideration at half-past 11 o'clock on Tuesday next.

A resolve confirming the doings of the Co. Commissioners of Middlesex, in laying out a road through Charlestown, E. Cambridge, &c., was taken up, and pending its consideration, the Senate adjourned.

The House after disposing of their usual morning business, took up the order of the day, the first article in which was the unfinished business of yesterday, being Mr Dwight's bill abolishing imprisonment for debt, and two amendments hanging thereto.

Mr Greene of N. Bedford, entered into a long argument in favor of the bill and in opposition to the amendment offered by Mr Park of Boston.

Mr Putnam of Danvers moved the indefinite postponement of the bill, and on this motion, on motion of Mr Dwight of Springfield, the yeas and nays were ordered.

The general argument on the subject was continued by Messrs Emerson of Auburn, Curtis, Park and Lawrence of Boston, Upton and Gardner of Nantucket, and Gates of Richmond. Mr Dwight of Springfield closed the debate upon the subject, by a recapitulation of the argument in favor of the bill, noticing, in order, the arguments of each of his opponents.

When he had concluded, there was a manifest disposition throughout the House to take the vote at once; and the questions being stated one after the other,

Mr Brighams's amendment was rejected.

Mr Hinckley's amendment was carried.

Mr Park's amendment (to strike out the whole bill and insert a modification of the existing law,) was rejected.

The House, on motion of Mr Dwight, reconsidered their vote, calling for the yeas and nays, for their indefinite postponement.

The indefinite postponement was *refused.* Mr Smith moved to adjourn (it being two o'clock and the yeas and nays being pending on the third reading,) but the House *refused* to adjourn.

On motion of Mr Park of Boston, the House voted that the roll be commenced at Nantucket, and the question being taken by yeas and nays, the bill was passed to a third reading—193 to 142.

Mr Kinnicut of Worcester, spoke at some length in favor the bill throwing the expense of Criminal Jurisdiction upon the Counties instead of the State Treasury; and Mr Tarbell of Pepperell, commenced his reply, but before he had finished, he gave way to a motion to that effect, when the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, Feb 20. *In the Senate,* the following engrossed bills passed to be enacted, viz. bills to incorporate the Williston Seminary—to incorporate the Mass. Sunday School Society—to incorporate the New England Sunday School Union—to set off a part of Chelsea to Saugus—to incorporate the Suffolk Lead works—concerning the Trustees of the Charlestown School Fund—and to incorporate the American Powder Co.

The bill for the punishment of treason, rape and arson was specially assigned for consideration at 12 o'clock on Wednesday next.

The bill concerning costs in criminal prosecutions (transferring one third of the expense from the State to the counties) was ordered to be engrossed—22 yeas to 2 nays.

The bill to establish a Police Court in Charlestown passed to a second reading.

The bill to incorporate the proprietor of the Columbia Hotel, (a new Hotel to be erected on the corner of Tremont and Court street) passed to a 3d reading.

The House passed through the undebatable matters in the orders of the day, and then resumed the consideration of the bill concerning the expenses of criminal prosecutions.

Mr Tarbell of Pepperell, who commenced his argument the day before, spoke at great length against the bill.

He was followed by Mr Curtis of Boston, who was in favor of the bill.

Mr Colby of New Bedford, argued against the bill as being a lame and unfair expedient. It sought to take the expense from the whole and lay it on the parts, but it did not lay it equally on these parts. The people would have to pay the same, but the same people would not have to pay.

On motion of Mr Greene of Cambridge, the House adjourned.

FATAL EPIDEMIC. We are sorry to learn from the Knoxville Register of the 6th of February, that the fatal epidemic which lately made its appearance in the West Tennessee, is gradually extending itself, and has created much alarm in the vicinity of Henry county. It is supposed to be the disease known some years since in that section of the country as the "Cold Plague." Its ravages are well remembered in several of the upper counties of East Tennessee, and western counties of North Carolina.

Information has been received that Captain Howell of the ship France, was killed by a sperm whale on the 23d July last. The France put into Otaheite, where she was taken charge of by Capt. Douglass, late of the Mansfield, which ship had been condemned, and proceeded on a cruise.

Cliff, who killed Hand at Detroit and fled to Canada, has been arrested, and is now in jail at Detroit.

Proceedings of Congress.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, Mr. Smith of Indiana presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Indiana upon the subject of the Cumberland Road.

The Vice-President presented a memorial from citizens of New York, which created some feeling. The petition states that there are 150 American citizens in Van Dieman's Land, in a state of servitude, treated as felons, punished as convicts, subjected to the lash, and compelled to labor at unusual hours. The memorial comes from the friends of the sufferers in New York, who pray for the interference of the government—the forcible interference, if it should be deemed necessary. The citizens sent to Van Dieman's Land are Americans captured in Canada and sent far away as a punishment for their crimes.

Mr. Norvell said that any demand upon England, except a pacific one, would fail of its intended purpose. He wished the memorial might be referred to the President of the United States, and thought that some negociation might be brought about by which the sufferings of the Americans in Van Dieman's Land might be alleviated.

Mr. Preston spoke also in reference to the memorial. The subject he considered as one of the first importance. He hoped the proposition would not be entertained in any manner, and the more so as Great Britain had been guilty of an interference in our affairs. Mr. Preston referred to the interference of the Government of Great Britain in the L'Amistad case, and said if the prayer now before the Senate were to be countenanced, then those who had interfered with us might find an apology for their interference. Mr. Preston commented upon the delicate questions between this Government and England.—They were becoming more and more delicate and difficult, and new questions were every day springing up. Great Britain had some reason to complain of our people because of the state of things upon the Northern and Northeastern Frontier for some portions of the period since 1837. Mr. Preston concluded with expressing the opinion that the petition should not be countenanced. He therefore moved that it be laid upon the table. The motion was put and carried almost without opposition.

The Bankrupt Bill was called up, and before two o'clock, on motion of Mr. Tappan, the Senate went into executive session, which continued for some thirty minutes, and an adjournment followed.

During the day, Mr. Ruggles presented the credentials of his successor in the Senate,—the Hon. George Evans—elected to the Senate for six years from the fourth of March next.

In the House, the Civil and Diplomatic Bill was before the House this morning. The amendment in reference to the Branch Mints was under consideration when the House went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

In the Senate, on Thursday, Mr. Williams of Maine presented the resolutions of the *Legislature of Maine,* in relation to the Currency, Public Lands, the Sub-Treasury and other matters. The resolutions conclude with instructions to Mr Williams to vote agreeably to the wishes of the people of Maine.

Mr. Benton addressed the Senate at length in reference to the merits of the Bankrupt Bill, and the Bankrupt System of the country generally. The speech had nothing new or interesting in it. The banks of the country, Mr. Benton said, were doomed to destruction. He had no doubt of this. Mr. Benton was honest enough, for illustration, to say, during his remarks, that the Pennsylvania Bank of the United States was not a National Bank. Its name was a fraud, and its practices a cheat altogether. Other banks, in the opinion of Mr. Benton might be better, but all were bad.

Mr. Clay of Alabama expressed a wish to make a subject, and in reply to Mr. Benton, when Mr. Mangum of North Carolina moved an adjournment.

In the House, the discussion upon the Civil and Diplomatic bill was continued.

Mr. Nesbitt of Georgia opened the debate and spoke for an hour in reference to Revenue, Protection and other questions, which had been alluded to by the administration members representing Georgia. The remarks of Mr. Nesbitt were well timed and able, and produced a great effect upon the House.

Mr. Cooper of Georgia rejoined, and addressed the House for some three quarters of an hour with great warmth.

Mr. Warren, of Georgia, who is a very sensible and very practical man, made some remarks appropriate to the discussion, and the question before the House. He replied to his colleague, Mr. Cooper.

A MURDERER ARRESTED. Solomon White has been arrested and committed to jail in Natchez on a charge of having murdered a man in Autauga county, Alabama. It is stated that he confessed the crime, and letters found on his person seemed to confirm the fact. Two bowie knives were found about him, one of them that with which he said he committed the act, sixteen inches long in the blade.

A rival to the noted Missouri Iron Mountain has been discovered in the neighborhood of Woodstock, Va. It is called Paddy Mountain in that vicinity, and is almost entirely a mass of iron ore; the ore in huge rocks projects from the earth in all directions, and upon actual experiment proves to be very valuable, yielding seventy per cent. after being fused.

EXTENSIVE SWINDLING BUSINESS. Sylvester's Reporter publishes a list of 152 banks which have failed, and swindled the community out of at least $33,000,000.

A Mr. Emory of Mercer, Me. was very badly injured a few days since by getting entangled in the machinery of a saw mill which he was tending.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Twenty-eight Days Later.

The Britannia sailed from Liverpool on the evening of the 4th, and arrived in Boston harbor on the morning of the 22d, at 7 o'clock—bringing 28 days later news from England. On the day after she left England, she broached-to, stove her bulwarks, and broke her iron tiller short off. She has had a very rough passage, the weather having been boisterous in the extreme. She has made her passage in 17 1-4 days.

The news brought by the Britannia is not of great importance. The Turco-Egyptian question, which was supposed to have been finally settled long since, appears only till very recently to have been definitely adjusted. The French politicians have been very quiet since our last advices, busying themselves as usual about the Paris fortifications. The opening of the English Parliament and the Queen's Speech form the most important topic in the English news. We hasten to place the whole European intelligence immediately before our readers. On the 23d ult. the Queen, Prince Albert, the Princess Royal and the Court, left Windsor for Buckingham Palace.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. Parliament was opened on the 26th ult. by the Queen in person, and the attendance of the Peers, was quite numerous. At a quarter past 2 o'clock, the Queen, preceeded by the heralds and great Officers of State, entered the House, when the Speech was handed the Queen by the Lord Chancellor, which was read in a clear and distinct manner.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDINGS. Lord Ducie moved the usual Address, which, with the exception of a paragraph congratulating the Queen upon the birth of the Princess Royal, was a mere echo of the Speech.

Lords Brougham, Melbourne, John Russell, Palmerston, Sir Robert Peel, and the Duke of Wellington, all made long speeches either for or against the Royal Speech, on account of its having omitted any allusion to France; and in the course of their remarks entered fully into the merits of the Turco-Egyptian question and affairs of the East.

Repeal, Chartism, the Revenue, the Boundary Question, Canada, and the war in India, not having been noticed in the Speech, as well as only a mere allusion to the China war, a lengthened discussion took place in consequence.

The parliamentary proceedings, up to the evening of the 3d inst. are not particularly interesting or important.

The Queen and Royal Household made a short visit to Claremont after the opening of Parliament.—The Royal party returned to London on the 3d inst.

Lord Stanley has had leave to bring in his Irish Registration Bill.

The journals from all parts of England, Scotland and Ireland, notice the unusual severity of the winter and its lamentable effects upon the poor, who are in a state of extreme suffering. Many persons have died from cold and famine in London, and verdicts have been rendered, "Died from the want of the common necessaries of life!"

Admiral Stopford has accepted the office of Governor of Greenwich Hospital.

The difference which had arisen between Austria and Sardinia, on account of the intention of the latter to remain neutral, in the event of a war between France and the former power, were in a train of adjustment.

It is confidently stated that the names selected for the Princess Royal are Adelade Victoria Louise.

It is rumored that amongst the honors to be dispensed by her majesty, on the christening, Melbourne will be created a Marquis, and Lord Palmerston made Earl.

The gables of a school house in Arran fell in on the 23d ult. during a thaw, and four children were killed on the spot.

LORD CARDIGAN has been required by the House of Lords to find bail in two sureties of *5000l* each, and to bind himself in 10,000*l*, to appear before the House at any time he should be ordered. He had previously been indicted for feloniously firing a pistol at Tucket with intent to murder or do him some bodily harm.

The Cambridge Advertiser says that rumors were prevalent in that neighborhood, that upwards of a hundred lives had been lost by breaking up the ice.

We are happy to hear that Mr Chs. Kemble's health is nearly re-established. He is now residing with his daughter, Mrs. Butler, and daily drives out. It may, indeed, be said of him that he has "stepped from his grave."

The Moniteur of Monday officially announces Mehemet Ali's unconditional surrender of the Turkish fleet to Admiral Walker on the 14th ult. On the 12th a steamer left Constantinople, having a Turkish officer on board, bearing the Imperial Firman conferring upon Mehemet Ali the hereditary Pachalic of Egypt. A glance at these dates shows that both the sultan and the Viceroy acted with good faith, for on the 14th the latter could know nothing of the coming of the Firman, nor the former, when granting the Firman that Mehemet Ali, without seeing it would restore the fleet.

DEATH OF THE AMERICAN CONSUL IN FRANCE. Died on Sunday evening, Jan. 31, in Paris, in the 68th year of his age, of typhoid exaustion after gout, Daniel Brent, Esq., Consul of the United States of America for Paris, and agent of American claims.

Three Paris papers *La France* the *National* and the *Commerce* have been publishing letters, attributing them and their anti-French sentiments to the King.—On Monday all these journals were seized at the post office. *La France*, a legitimist journal, said the original letters were in the hands of M. de Larochejaquelin. The *National* published extracts under the title of "The policy of Louis Philippe, explained by himself." These letters are evidently forgeries and the editors will be prosecuted for forgery, and for a personal attack on the King.

The packet ship Sheffield carrying out the President's Message, arrived in London on the 14th ult.

The German papers say that the difficulties which stood in the way of undertaking a direct railroad from Berlin to Hamburgh have been overcome. As the line had to pass through Lauenburgh, it was necessary to obtain the consent of the Danish government which was lately granted, and communicated through the medium of the Danish commission for the Baltic and North Railroad.

There have been several great floods in England, occasioned by an unusual quantity of snow, which had fallen and suddenly thawed, carrying away many houses, mills, and destroying much property, attended with loss of life.

By the dreadful shipwreck of the Thames steamer, on her voyage from Dublin to London, on the 3d ult. it is ascertained that out of sixty five passengers only four were saved.

Accounts from London of Feb. 3d, state that the effect of the receipt of the news from China on the Tea trade was most disastrous. But the accounts are not credited by the London papers generally, and as no official dispatches had been received in England confirming them, the sudden gloom thrown over the market ought not to have taken place.

A report was current in London on the 3d inst. that Chusan had been retaken by the Chinese, and that two British ships had been burned.

The Steamer President was to sail on the 10th with full freight, and a large number of passengers. All the N. Y. packets sailed with full freights.

J. S. Buckingham is delivering a course of lectures on America and the Americans, in London.

Scott, the American diver, has met with an awful death. He had, for a long time, been in the habit of diving from the mast heads of ships into the Thames, and from the different London bridges. On the 12th ult, he announced an exhibition, and had a staging erected on Waterloo bridge.

To the top pole he fastened a rope, at one end of which he made a noose, in which he placed his head, as was his usual custom, to go through a mock execution. He performed the trick three times; but the third time the noose slipped, and the wretched man was hanged in earnest. Upwards of 10,000 persons were present at this exhibition.

FRANCE.

The news from France is not important.

The report of M. Thiers on the fortifications of Paris occupies a great space in the French journals, but it does not appear to have produced much effect upon the people, who regard the subject with little interest.

The whole subject of the war expenditure was at the last dates, occupying the attention of the French Chambers.

The French funds declined in consequence of the unfavorable impression produced by the Speech of the Queen of England, in which there was no allusion to France.

The Paris papers have made a great noise about the dramatic censorship having stopped the representation of a melo-drama, reflecting on or ridiculing the Queen of England.

A great discussion has been going on among the Paris press, concerning certain political letters said to have been written by Louis Philippe, and which are pronounced to be forgeries. Five of the Paris papers have been seized for having published these letters.

An unfortunate accident occurred at Boulogne on the 15th ult. The French steamer from London to Boulogne, not being able to enter the harbor on account of its being low tide, several persons undertook to go ashore in a boat with the mail bags, and among the rest an American named Webster, of Virginia:—unfortunately the boat swamped, and Mr. Webster was drowned.

ALGIERS.

The latest accounts from Algiers state that the French troops hard marched from Cherchell, to make a *razzia*; that is, to surprise, plunder, burn, and destroy a poor Arab village. They killed 20 Arabs, wounded as many more, and captured some oxen and mules.

PORTUGAL.

Notwithstanding all the efforts of the revolutionary opposition, the act to give effect to the convention for the navigation of the Douro, and thereby end the quarrel with Spain, passed the Chamber of Deputies on the 15th inst, and on the 17th was sent up to the Senate.

HOLLAND.

The terms of the treaty between France and Holland are now known. France receives colonial produce from Holland by the Rhine, which is favorable to the manufacturers of Alsace, as well as to the consumers of coffee and sugar, but very disastrous to Havre. The duties on Dutch cheese are also diminished. Holland, in turn, diminishes, by one half, her duties on French porcelain, paper hangings, cutlery, lace, and silks. The duties on French wines and brandies are taken off. This is the most important concession.

RUSSIA.

A letter from Moscow states, that the British expedition against China had given a very unfavorable turn to the trade between China and Russia. The quantity of Tea sent to Moscow diminished from 100,000 chests, the amount of last year, to 40,000, as the Chinese can now only send their goods by land. The export of Russian goods to China, chiefly cloth, had greatly diminished.

INDIA.

THIRTY-EIGHT PERSONS POISONED FROM EATING TURTLE. We have been horrified by hearing of the most extensive mortality we ever remember to have known, from eating noxious food, that occurred within the last few days near Pantura. It appears that two turtles were caught and brought to the bazaar, where they were cut up and sold; and that every individual who ate part of them was seized in about twenty-four hours with a species of cholera, of which it has been ascertained beyond a doubt, at least thirty-eight persons (men, women and children) died and that upwards of forty more are dangerously unwell. [East India Telegraph.

SWITZERLAND.

There has been another revolt in several towns in Switzerland, whose people recently adopted new constitutions, proposed by the government of each. The aristocratic party and the Catholics resisted the government troops for three days, and the result was the utter rout of the insurgents. The monks had also taken part in the rebellion, in consequence of which all monasteries within the canton of Argau had been suppressed. This extreme measure, it was supposed, would lead to new troubles. The excitement in many of the large towns was intense.

LONDON AGENCY OF THE U. S. BANK.—It is understood in the city, that Mr. James Morrison, of the firm of Morrison, Cryder & Co. has accepted the agency in London of the U. S. Bank, formerly held by Messrs. Baring, and of late years since the stoppage by Mr. Jaudon, the cashier of that institution, who had an office in London for the transaction of that business. The European holders of stock in this bank exceed, in fact, the American, being estimated at £4,000,000 out of the £7,000,000, which constitutes its capital. The new agent, has, therefore, a most difficult and responsible part to play.—[Times City Article.

Rather Mysterious.

A few days since a lady and gentleman arrived in this city from the south. The gentleman seemed to have plenty of money, boasted of his real estate, etc. The lady appeared to be a very quiet and peaceable body, said but little, and seldom made her appearance at the table of the hotel where they lodged. After being in the city two or three days, one of the landlord's daughters suddenly became very much enamored of the lady above mentioned, and they were at almost all time to be found together in the room of the latter. The landlord saw no harm in their being in each other's company, and therefore did not pay much attention to the affair. One afternoon, a few days since, the two ladies went out to take a ride in a new carriage which the landlord had lately purchased. Night came, and they did not return. Servants, footmen, hostlers, and almost every body about the place, started out in search of the two ladies, but nothing could be heard from them. Some surmised that the horse had ran away with the carriage, and probably killed those that were in it; others were of the opinion that they had got into the river and been drowned.

In the meantime the gentleman who had come to the hotel with the lady, who was supposed to be his wife, made himself perfectly easy. He neither took part in the search for the lost ones, nor expressed any apprehensions on their account. Day before yesterday a letter arrived at the hotel for the stranger, and on opening it it was found to read thus: "John, bring my baggage over to Paris. Tell Mr. ——— that my wife, (his daughter,) is perfectly well, and hopes he'll come and spend the summer with us." The landlord, who had been looking over the stranger's shoulder, suddenly exclaimed, "What does this mean, sir?" "Why," said the man, "it means exactly this: Two years ago you refused your daughter to ——— because he was nothing more than your bar-keeper. You likewise discharged him. Since that time he has been to the south and made a fortune. He came here dressed in female's clothes. He found the affections of your daughter were still true to him." "D—l take the fellow, he has outwitted me; but, sir, who are you?" "Why, sir, I am Mr.'s ——— footman." [Cincinnati Ledger.

CURIOUS ECONOMY. There never was a wiser maxim than that of Franklin, "Nothing is cheap which you do not want." Yet how perfectly insane many people are on the subject of buying cheap things. "Do tell me why you have bought that cast off door plate?" asked the husband of one of these notable bargainers. "Dear me," replied the wife, "you know it is always my plan to lay up things against time of need; *who knows but you may die, and I may marry a man with the same name as that on the door plate!*"

FROM THE COAST OF AFRICA. We learn from a New-Orleans paper that the two great slave factories of Don Pedro Blanco and Don Pedro Martinez have been broken up by the crew of a British man of war. Goods to the amount of half a million of dollars had been destroyed, and 1500 negroes set at liberty. These figures are no doubt much exaggerated.

An Irish jockey, once selling an old nag to a gentleman, frequently observed with emphatic earnestness that he was an *honest* horse. After the purchase the gentleman asked what he meant by an *honest* horse? "Why, sir," replied the seller, "whenever I rode him he threatened to throw me, and he certainly never deceived me."

INSINUATING MANNERS. A stingy fellow, in taking a walk with his dear, came to a toll bridge, when he very familiarly said, after paying his toll, (which was one cent,) "Come, Suke, you must pay your own toll, for just as like as not I shan't have you after all."

The paper mill of Mr. Slater of Raleigh, N. C., was burned a short time since, with all its contents—Loss about $7000.